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Foreign, Trade Ministers Attend Pact Meeting

Foreign Ministers Meeting Opens

LD2610093589 Warsaw PAP in English 0924 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 26—The Committee of the Foreign Affairs Ministers of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty began a meeting today. It is also attended by the foreign trade ministers of these countries.

Opening the meeting, its host, Poland's Foreign Affairs Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski expressed a conviction that it would contribute significantly to the construction of a lasting foundation of one, indivisible Europe. He assured the meeting that the Polish authorities attached big importance to the debates of the committee stemming from a sincere will to maintain friendly, mutually advantageous ties with states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty and strict respect of mutual interests on the principle of equal rights.

Bulgaria's Ganev Attends

AU2610145589 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Excerpt] The Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee started its regular session in Warsaw this morning. On the Bulgarian side, the meeting is being attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev.

The meeting will discuss the fulfillment of the decisions of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Bucharest in July this year.

The agenda includes topical issues relating to disarmament, the position at the Vienna talks on conventional armed forces and on confidence-building and security measures in Europe, and the further development of the all-European process, including economic cooperation on the continent. [passage omitted]

GDR's Fischer Briefs Press

LD2610175289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—The Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact states met today in Warsaw for a regular meeting. Taking part for the GDR are Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Kurt Fenske; and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister.

As Minister Fischer told GDR journalists, the meeting was concerned with assessing international issues together and drawing the relevant conclusions, as well as acting, or reacting, in an agreed and coordinated manner. The political side of the Warsaw Pact is expressed in this. Apart from this all members of the alliance have been in agreement for a considerable time that this political side must be expanded over the military side, which guarantees the indispensable defense of the states. This tendency will become possible with the progress of disarmament and detente.

However, it must be added that this still requires strenuous work. Political will is required to move from confrontation between East and West, to consolidate dialogue, as well as bring about mutual trust and the attitude arising from this. The Lisbon meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, with its retention of the concept of deterrence and the use of all kinds of nuclear weapons, showed that the world is a long way from that state of affairs.

During the Warsaw meeting the contradictory and complicated nature of the international situation was discussed. Although negative tendencies exist alongside positive ones, it can be seen that the proposals stubbornly put forward by the socialist alliance are beginning to show results. The inclusion of the trade ministers for the first time in the work of the foreign ministers' committee is specifically new at this session. This is more proof of efforts to further mold the political character of the Warsaw Pact.

In response to a question, Minister Fischer said he had stressed the GDR's position in his speech, that it is a matter of respecting the borders laid down after World War II without ifs or buts. In this context it must be pointed out that opinions on the creation of a Germany within the borders of 1937, which at the moment are gaining ever more ground, particularly in the FRG, are extraordinarily dangerous. These positions have been constantly supported by the present ministers.

This evening the foreign ministers will be received by State President Wojciech Jaruzelski. Afterwards Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki will host a dinner in honor of the delegations, at which the foreign ministers of Poland and Romania will give speeches.

Fischer Interviewed on Summit

AU2610183189 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Interview with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer by Helmut Vierkuh during a break in the Warsaw Pact summit in Warsaw on 26 October—recorded]

[Text] [Vierkuh] Policy, it is said, is made in the capital cities of the individual countries—in Berlin, Warsaw, and Moscow—but perhaps jointly in the alliance, too. Today there are multilateral consultations here. What does this cooperation in the alliance look like?

[Fischer] It is certainly the case that the policy of the Warsaw Pact members is made in the respective capital cities. Nothing has changed in this respect. On the other hand, one has to see that the alliance states have joined this alliance by making a sovereign decision. The Warsaw Pact mainly reflects the joint will to jointly

assess international questions, to jointly derive the corresponding conclusions, and to jointly act or react in a coordinated and harmonized way in a certain situation.

In this connection, everyone contributes his specific view and his varying experiences, and everyone uses his special leeway. This can be called the political side of the Warsaw Pact. In addition, all members of our alliance have been in agreement for quite some time that this political side is to be expanded in comparison with the military side, which guarantees the indispensable protection of the alliance states. Of course, this becomes possible with the progress of disarmament and detente.

At the same time, I would like to say that this still requires strenuous work and a corresponding political will. One has to move from confrontation between East and West to mutual respect for the other's sovereignty; one has to have the will to consolidate dialogue and to drastically reduce the armed forces and armaments; and it is also necessary to strengthen the will for mutual trust and for the resulting appropriate behavior. Today's world is quite some distance away from this.

This is best proved by the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Groups in Lisbon. This session in Lisbon, Portugal, unfortunately sticks to the unsuitable concept of deterrence and the use of nuclear weapons of all kinds.

[Vierkuh] Here in Warsaw the first foreign ministers' meeting after the Bucharest summit (?takes place). You already spoke of the priority of policy in our alliance. Perhaps you could explain to us the specific nature of these meetings here today?

[Fischer] We discussed the contradictory and complicated nature of the international situation. There are positive developments and negative developments. However, it can be seen that the proposals of our alliance, which we are advocating steadfastly and with many initiatives in all countries and in all international organizations, have had some effect. Corresponding statements will be found in the documents of the session. These documents will be published, and you and certainly also our listeners at home will understand that I cannot talk about this at the moment.

A specifically new aspect of this session here in the Polish capital city is the fact that for the first time the trade ministers of the states of our alliance have been included in the work of the Foreign Ministers' Committee. By the way, this is further proof of the fact that we want to develop the political character of the organization of the Warsaw Pact. It will certainly be possible to say something about this after the session is concluded.

Jaruzelski Receives Participants

LD2610215889 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Participants of the meeting [of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers] were received by President Wojciech Jaruzelski late this afternoon. Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu, who will host the next ministerial meeting, informed the president of the progress of the meeting and its results. He said that the measures adopted are important for detente trends and for the development of general European cooperation in the political, humanitarian and economic spheres.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the Warsaw meeting of the foreign ministers' committee is taking place at an especially important time, which is marked by deep reevaluations in the international arena and in the countries of our region. The president emphasized Poland's unchanged desire to develop broad, mutual cooperation with allied countries at bilateral and multilateral levels.

Foreign Ministers Discuss Meeting

LD2610231689 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 26—The committee of Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers started a conference here today. For the first time in this type of meeting present are also members of governments and representatives of states who are responsible for foreign economic relations.

While opening the conference host of the meeting Krzysztof Skubiszewski voiced a desire to hold this debate in a good atmosphere enabling all the participating states to contribute to the durable foundation of one and indivisible Europe.

Skubiszewski assured the meeting that Polish state authorities attached great significance to the work of the committee which is in line with Poland's sincere willingness to maintain and develop the friendly, mutually beneficial and partnerly relations with all the socialist states and Poland's willingness to respect the agreements signed within this alliance.

Skubiszewski voiced the conviction that the debate would become a major contribution in the consolidation of the process of confidence and security in Europe and world. It should also provide a new impulse to the process of democratisation of our alliance that will make the elements of political cooperation within it durable.

Next spoke ministers of foreign affairs and then members of Warsaw Treaty governments, running foreign economic relations in their countries.

During the debate the ministers evaluated the situation in Europe and world, all the events that took place after the conference of Warsaw Treaty Consultative Political Committee meeting in Bucharest, vice-director of department in the Polish Foreign Ministry Boguslaw Kaczynski told PAP.

Another current of the debate, a new one undertaken on Polish initiative, was a question of Europe-wide economic cooperation. Hence, the presence of foreign trade

ministers. This is a novelty in the Warsaw Treaty practice, especially as extra-military aspects, that is, political and economic issues, gradually begin to dominate in the alliance.

The third subject discussed was cooperation among the allies. Participants in the conference favoured the continuation of democratization of the mechanisms of cooperation of the allied states, greater mobility in action, and adjustment of the treaty to present-day requirements, to changes taking place in the East-West relations, looking for contacts with other political and military groups.

Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki entertained the conference participants to a dinner this evening, during which speeches were delivered by the Polish premier and Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan V. Totu.

Poland's Mazowiecki at Reception

AU3010135689 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Oct 89 p 2

[Speech by Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki at a reception for Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Warsaw on 26 October]

[Text] Ministers, esteemed guests! I wish to welcome the participants of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers session. I am convinced the talks will be fruitful, serving the cause of security and peace, as well as friendly and advantageous cooperation between peoples.

Today's world is undergoing major changes, for which mutual openness is required.

A return to European unity means not only a common heritage of culture and civilization, but also the need for joint development in conditions of detente and peace. The first steps have already been made. The recent proposals formulated by the Warsaw Pact present a real possibility of reaching, already next year, the first agreement on a reduction of forces and armaments in Europe. The prospect of talks on limiting nuclear tactical weapons is appearing. These chances must not be wasted.

At the same time, it is necessary to build and expand the infrastructure of all-European cooperation, using present institutional solutions and creating new ones. These should satisfy the needs of nations and the individual better than has been the case so far, and should encompass increasingly broader spheres of cooperation.

The time of this meeting is important. We are not only witnesses to, but also the co-architects of the process of transferring from confrontation to dialogue and spreading cooperation to new areas. A universal awareness of the fact that the fate of Europe and the world is closely connected with disarmament and the expansion of equal and uninhibited economic cooperation is establishing itself. The importance which the Warsaw Pact countries attach to these issues is also illustrated by the fact that this is the first time that ministers responsible for foreign economic cooperation have taken part in a Foreign Ministers Committee session.

The Warsaw Pact cannot lag behind the current of transformations. We must not lose sight of the vision of a world free from opposing military blocs which in future must be replaced by an efficient system of collective security, a vision that has been already outlined by the UN Charter. Today, it is important to lay the emphasis on the political role of treaties, instead of the military role. This conforms to the present search for guarantees of security, based on other factors than force, and also conforms to a proper interpretation of the role of the allied pact and of relations between its members. The documents of the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee show that a development in this direction has already started.

We also see an urgent need to radically restructure the work of CEMA, bearing in mind the ineffectiveness of efforts in this direction so far.

Fruitful cooperation is only possible when there is a respect for the right of every country to determine its own fate. Only constitutional authorities can determine what serves the national interest.

These principles take on particular significance now that changes are taking place in many of our countries. Appreciating the importance of these changes, we believe that they will favorably influence the shaping of a climate surrounding Poland that is conducive to the solving of our problems.

Our reforms pose no threat to anyone, and violate no one's interests. On the contrary, the current changes in Poland are leading to a normalization of the internal situation, and thus indirectly to the stabilization of European relations. Eliminating the factor of uncertainty, they remain in accordance with the universal striving for a consolidation of international security and an increase in mutual confidence.

Poland is true to its commitments as an ally, and fulfills the duties that stem from this. We appreciate the role of cooperation in the sphere of politics and defense, as well as the role of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CEMA states. It is our intention to further expand and improve them.

There is a lot of good that we may and should do in the sphere of culture and human contacts, overcoming stereotypes and consolidating real cooperation between peoples, especially between the peoples of our countries.

The future belongs to those who choose dialogue, not battle. It calls for an authentic and broad social support for mutual cooperation.

With this thought in mind, esteemed guests, I propose a toast to the success of our peoples, to the peaceful reconstruction of Europe and the world, to the health of everyone here.

Romania's Totu Speaks

AU3010140389 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Oct 89 p 2

[Speech by Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu at a reception for Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Warsaw on 26 October]

[Text] Esteemed Premier of the Polish People's Republic [PPR]! Esteemed colleagues! On behalf of all the participants of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee meeting, it is my pleasure to thank our hosts and Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki for the hospitality which we are enjoying in the beautiful capital of the PPR and for the working conditions we have been provided with. Let me take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the PPR, for receiving the heads of the delegations.

During the meeting, we exchanged views on the current situation in Europe and on paths of action in order to consolidate confidence and security in Europe in light of the documents signed and adopted at the 7-8 July session of the Political Consultative Committee of our countries in Bucharest, decisions that are of the highest importance for cooperation between the Warsaw Pact countries, both on an international level and in the sphere of socialist construction. We discussed at length the question of achieving disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, plus the need to end the Vienna talks on a reduction of conventional weapons, armed forces, and military expenditures as quickly as possible and with the best possible results. This subject matter has provided an opportunity for comprehensive dialogue, when one considers the differences of opinion that were expressed. We reached the joint conclusions, reflected in our documents, that, for the sake of our peoples and all the countries of Europe, it is essential to intensify cooperation between the socialist countries and consolidate unity in the joint straggle for disarmament, peace, independence, and socialism.

Fulfilling the main objective of creating a united new Europe with varied social and state systems requires respect for the independence of each country and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Acknowledging the fundamental truth and fact that imperialist and reactionary circles are resorting to attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and upset them, it is essential to reject activity of this nature, which is blatantly contrary to the documents that were signed in Helsinki and the UN Charter itself. The following assessment made by the recent Political Consultative Committee session is unusually topical:

"Stability requires the abandoning of confrontation and politics from a position of strength, and forbids direct or indirect interference in the domestic affairs of states. No country has the right to impose a chain of events on another country or place itself in the position of a judge or referee."

The meeting also exchanged views on economic and scientific-technical cooperation on a European level and between our countries, and on ways of improving this cooperation in order to overcome remaining difficulties for the sake of each country's socioeconomic progress on the road to socialism, progress, and independence. Here I would like to stress the importance of our present meeting, in which our colleagues from foreign trade ministries are taking part for the first time. We consider this to be a way of expanding exchanges of opinion for the purpose of intensifying economic cooperation on a European scale. This cooperation can only be energetic if it is based on equality and mutual advantages, and if all the conditions, concessions, and ideas that harm socialism and national independence are removed.

Esteemed colleagues! I am convinced that I speak on behalf of every participant if I say that our meeting has proved its usefulness, especially in today's difficult and complicated times and in the present international situation. It has done so by means of the exchange of views that we carried out, and by means of the document that we adopted, aimed at intensifying cooperation between the Warsaw Pact countries, fulfilling disarmament, taking new steps toward greater security and cooperation in Europe, and perpetuating the strength and vitality of socialism.

Finally, to fulfill the task entrusted to me by the party-state leadership of the Socialist Republic of Romania, allow me to extend an invitation to the next meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee in Bucharest, to take place at a time to be arranged by us.

Allow me to raise a toast to:

—The consolidation of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our countries!
—Disarmament, security, independence, and progress in Europe and the whole world!
—The health of the party and state leaders of our countries!
—The health of our hosts, your health and that of everyone here!

Foreign Ministers Session Ends

LD2710104889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] The Warsaw Pact's Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers has ended its meeting in Warsaw. Disarmament, the Soviet-U.S. negotiations, the Vienna negotiations and other (?bodies) dealing with disarmament were discussed during the meeting. The widely conceived European problem was discussed. Attention was paid also to intensified economic cooperation, which is to be discussed today by ministers responsible for overseas trade and economic overseas cooperation. Journalists will be informed of the course and results of the committee's meeting at a news conference.

Trade Ministers Hold Talks

LD2710090789 Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 27—Foreign trade ministers of Warsaw Treaty states, taking part in a meeting of foreign affairs ministers of states members of the Warsaw Treaty, are holding a separate meeting here today, devoted to the development of economic cooperation between Warsaw Treaty states.

Also today, government officials responsible for economic cooperation, who attended the session, held a separate meeting.

Our talks prove that all of us have enough of old-style trade, the session's host—Polish minister of foreign economic relations, Marcin Swiecicki, told PAP and the Polish TV.

There are many dangers ahead of us on this road. We are aiming at trade based on convertible currency, added he.

Secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry Boleslaw Kulski presented the contents and results of the session to a press conference here today.

While discussing the contents and nature of the adopted communique, Boleslaw Kulski stressed a non-confrontational character of the document. The adopted contents confirm that the alliance is developing, and that its functioning is defined by pragmatism which is not burdened with excessive ideology.

As far as Poland's stance is concerned, this country confirmed in statements by her highest officials a firm will to respect her obligations of alliance.

Next, Boleslaw Kulski answered questions.

Replacement of CMEA With New Economic Organization

None of the participants declared any intention to either leave the CMEA or to replace it with new structures. In discussions on the CMEA it was stressed above all that mechanisms of its functioning required changes.

Evolution in Direction of Structures Existing in NATO

We should do everything to make both alliances unnecessary. I cannot say that NATO patterns are an ideal which the Warsaw Treaty wants to aim at. The meeting discussed how to give a more clear shape to dialogue between alliances.

Romania's Stance on Situation in Poland

No one considered it purposeful to discuss this issue. The issue was cleared up with the Romanian side long ago. There was no need to return to it.

Withdrawal of Soviet Troops From Warsaw Treaty States

The process is efficient and we welcome it with satisfaction. The final reduction, however, is connected with the reaching of an agreement by 23 countries. Its signing would mean a considerable reduction of the presence of foreign troops on both sides. It may not not be long before the need for the stationing of Soviet troops in Poland ceases to exist. This does not depend only on the Warsaw Treaty, however, but on both alliances.

Economic Cooperation

In recent months significant progress was made in this field. The road to negotiations and to the signing of bilateral agreements with the EC was opened up by the agreement between the CMEA and the EC. The meeting also discussed the need to cooperate with other organizations, for instance, EFTA. There are still many barriers on this road which are to be overcome, said he.

Meeting Communique Issued

LD2710112889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1005 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—The text of the communique of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Committee meeting:

1. On 26-27 October 1989 there was a scheduled meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Committee on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Taking part in the meeting were: Ivan Ganev, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria; Gyula Horn, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Hungary; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic; Krzysztof Skubiszewski, minister for foreign affairs of the Peoples Republic of Poland; Ioan Totu, minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Eduard Shevardnadze, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR; and Jaromir Johanes, minister for foreign affairs of the CSSR.

Also taking part were: Khristo Khristov, minister in the ministry for foreign economic relations of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria; Piroska Apro, deputy minister for trade of the Republic of Hungary; Kurt Fenske, state secretary in the GDR ministry for foreign trade; Marcin Swiecicki, minister for foreign economic cooperation of the Peoples Republic of Poland; Cornel Pinzaru, minister, state secretary in the ministry for foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Aleksandr Katschanov, USSR first deputy minister for foreign economic relations; and Jan Sterba, the CSSR minister for foreign trade.

2. The ministers discussed the status and tendencies in the development of international relations. They underlined the validity of the assessments made in the documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participant states on 7-8 July 1989 in Bucharest both regarding the positive tendencies in the international situation and regarding the phenomena that shape these in a complex and contradictory manner in many ways. In this connection the ministers affirm their states' resolve to continue to act for disarmament and for the consolidation of peace, security and confidence, for the democratization of intra-state relations and for the development of broad international cooperation.

3. The participants in the meeting noted that under the conditions of a contradictory situation in Europe, preconditions for a radical change in relations between the countries of the continent, the step by step overcoming of its division, and the final eradication of the remnants of the "cold war" are maturing. One of the basic preconditions for shaping a secure, peaceful, and indivisible Europe lies in the preservation of the right of each and every people to self-determination and to the free choice of its social, political, and economic path of development without external intervention.

Of fundamental importance for the building of a common European home in the variety of the countries' social and societal orders are the unconditional respect for the inviolability of the existing borders, of territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of states and the adhering to the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, of the resolutions of the CSCE Final Acts and of the other documents adopted within the framework of the Helsinki Process.

Any attempts whatsoever to destabilize the situation, to question the borders which arose after the war, and to renew the discussion on this question, would damage the process of the strengthening of trust and security in Europe. Full respect for the rights of sovereign states, including the question of state citizenship, in agreement with obligations under international law, is necessary. The meeting pointed to the danger of the strengthening of neo-Nazism and revanchism in several countries in Western Europe.

The ministers held the opinion that it is not useful to incorporate military-political alliances into the solution of bilateral controversies. Constructive, equal dialogue between the interested countries can be the sole path toward the solution of these questions.

4. The participants in the meeting pointed to the significance of the development of the all-European process in all areas to create lasting foundations for security and for closer cooperation between all states. They are determined to contribute on all sides to the realization of the agreement reached at the Vienna meeting within the framework of the all-European process as a whole.

The ministers stressed with satisfaction the positive development in the Vienna negotiations between the 23 countries of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO on conventional armed forces in Europe. They will act decisively so that an initial treaty on radical reductions in armed forces and conventional arms can be achieved in the coming year. This agreement could be signed by the end of 1990 at a conference of the state or government heads of Europe, the United States, and Canada. A foreign ministers meeting should precede this conference. The reductions should be implemented within 2-3 years. That will make possible a significant reduction of the level of arms and military expenditure, a release of great material and human resources for social-economic development, and the consolidation of stability and security on the continent.

The participants in the meeting spoke in support of the adoption of a complex of new measures that would include all types of military activity, including those of the air and navy forces, in the negotiations of the 35 CSCE participant states on confidence- and security-building measures.

The creation of a center for reducing the danger of war and for preventing a surprise attack in Europe would have essential importance. The ministers expressed hope that the seminar of the 35 CSCE participant states on the question of military doctrines would serve the consolidation of trust in Europe.

The participants in the meeting supported the immediate commencement of separate negotiations on the tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

5. In disarmament the allied states see the key question of today. They hold fast to the aim of eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons.

The ministers underlined the importance of the implementation of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the liquidation of missiles of intermediate- and short-range and spoke in support of the conclusion of a treaty between the USSR and the United States as quickly as possible on the 50 percent reduction of their strategic offensive weapons. It is necessary to adhere to the USSR-U.S. ABM Treaty in the form in which it was signed in 1972.

The participants in the meeting pointed to the necessity of halting all nuclear weapons tests. They issued the appeal to both sides to forego the modernization of these weapons.

The ministers supported the conclusion of an international convention as quickly as possible on the complete banning and destruction of chemical weapons, and called on the participants in the Geneva negotiations to solve the remaining outstanding questions in 1990. It is important to increase the effectiveness of the work of the Geneva disarmament conference in toto.

The participants at the meeting spoke in support of commencing negotiations on naval armed forces with

the participation of all interested states and primarily those who have the greatest potential at their disposal.

The ministers conducted an exchange of opinions on the proposal to create an "open skies" regime

The participants in the meeting discussed the problems of arms production conversion. They are ready to carry out international consultations on this topic.

The ministers affirmed the further validity of the positions and proposals on questions of disarmament in the statement of the Bucharest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee "for a stable and secure Europe, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, for an essential reduction in armed forces, and military expenditure."

6. The ministers expressed concern over the insufficient development of all-European economic cooperation. The development of a broad economic cooperation corresponds to the growing mutual dependency of the countries of the continent. It is a necessary precondition for the creation of a material basis for detente and for raising Europe in the perspective of a qualitatively new economic and technological level of development. This should be served by the more complete and deeper incorporation of all countries of the continent in a modern system of the international division of labor, and by world trade on the basis of the generally recognized principles and rules, including the principles of mutual advantage, of nondiscrimination and most-favored nation status. It is necessary to eliminate obstacles and limitations on the extension of relations in the economy, trade, science, technology and production, and to overcome the practice of the obstruction of its development out of political considerations.

The participants states of the Warsaw Treaty support the extension of equal bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation, including those between the economic organizations in Europe. The conference forthcoming in Bonn in 1990 should play an important role hereby.

The extension of international cooperation in environmental protection was stressed. The all-European environmental protection meeting in Sofia is called upon to give new impulses to such cooperation based on the understanding of the continent as an ecological whole. The participants at the meeting pointed to the successful course of this meeting and hope that it will end in concrete conclusions and recommendations. That would have positive effects on further development of the all-European process.

7. The participants in the meeting expressed their conviction that the complete implementation of the totality of human rights and basic freedoms in every country, and the realization of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and other rights, regardless of race, gender, language, faith, and nationality, is an indivisible element of the process of creating an all-European home, a unified Europe in its variety.

Cooperation and objective dialogue between the states in the humanitarian area is an important account of international security and cooperation. The ministers thereby supported the extension of human contacts and cooperation in the area of information, culture, and education. They conducted an exchange of opinion on preparations for the conferences on the human dimension of CSCE in Copenhagen and Moscow and on the Krakow symposium on the European cultural heritage.

8. The participants at the meeting expressed their conviction that advances in the area of disarmament, in confidence building, and the development of cooperation, as well as in the construction of an indivisible Europe, would permit the creation of an all- European system of collective security and the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. The creation of contacts between the two alliances in many areas would serve the realization of this objective.

9. The ministers spoke in support of settling as quickly as possible existing regional conflicts and seats of tension on the path of negotiation and pointed to the necessity of continuing to strengthen the UN role in this area.

The participants at the meeting supported the comprehensive political settlement of the Afghanistan problem on the basis of national reconciliation, a unified, sovereign, and nonaligned Afghanistan, whose people have the right to determine their disunity without external intervention. They support the efforts of the Republic of Afghanistan to achieve these aims.

10. In light of the results of the 9th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries, which was held in Belgrade, the essential contribution the Nonaligned Movement makes to the solution of current outstanding problems was stressed. The ministers underlined their states' resolve to extend and deepen the cooperation with the Nonaligned Movement.

11. At the meeting it was clear that the general desire was to continue to develop the multilateral equal cooperation of the allied states.

The meeting ended in an atmosphere of friendly mutual amity and cooperation.

The next scheduled meeting takes place in Bucharest.

Communique Urges Arms Reductions

AU2710114789 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] The Warsaw Pact states advocate signing a first agreement on drastic reductions in forces and arms in Europe in 1990. They suggest in the communique on the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting in Warsaw, which has just been published, that this could be done at a summit of chiefs of government and heads of state. The reductions would have to be implemented within a period of 2 to 3 years, the communique says. The

communiques adds that a radical change of interstate relations is taking place in Europe under contradictory conditions, which will lead to gradually overcoming the division of the continent. In this respect, every nation's right to self-determination and the free choice of its course of social development must be observed. The same holds true for the inviolability of the borders, the communique says. The full implementation of human rights and basic liberties in every country are an integral component part of an all-European home, the communique says.

Poland's Rakowski Meets Ministers

LD2710120189 Warsaw PAP in English 1122 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 27: PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] First Secretary Mieczyslaw Rakowski met ministers taking part in a meeting of the Warsaw Treaty's Committee of Foreign Ministers today.

Participants in the meeting stressed that the principle of sovereignty of every party and the unquestionable right of every people to independently choose its own road were of essential significance for cooperation of fraternal parties.

Hungary's Horn Discusses Pact

LD2710201989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Following the meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, Foreign Minister Gyula Horn spoke to Hungarian journalists, among them Gabor Nemes.

[Begin recording] [Nemes] This was the first meeting at which Poland was represented by the new, let us say civilian, foreign minister. Was there anything different because of this, say the tone?

[Horn] We received a very good impression of the new foreign minister. First of all, he has an extremely good background, not just because he is an international lawyer, but it seems that this colleague has great international experience too. He is pragmatic and thinks in a very modern way. So, in practice, at the first informal foreign ministerial meeting, there was complete agreement on virtually all debated questions between the Hungarian and Polish foreign ministers.

[Nemes] And between the Hungarian, Polish, and other foreign ministers?

[Horn] Well, I have to say that what developed really, in connection with the agenda points at the meeting itself, and in relation to the unofficial exchanges of opinion too, was that the Soviet, Hungarian, and Polish standpoints were the closest to each other. The others do not really think in exactly that kind of spirit.

[Nemes] Getting back to the Poles, does this new situation not mean that the Warsaw Pact has set off in the direction of an organization free of ideology?

[Horn] It definitely means this. This is not primarily because of the Polish situation, but because of what has developed in the individual member states. It must be taken into account that at the July Warsaw Pact Summit, we reached an agreement, we removed from the prior plans all ideological references, of an ideological political nature. What am I thinking of? Concretely, that the declaration of the leading roles of the communist parties did not now appear in a common document; the laying down of the (?harmful legalities) of socialism and the necessity for emphasizing models ceased. Instead of these, texts were put in which (?emphasized) the maximal independence of the member states and their foreign political sovereignty.

[Nemes] What is meant by maximal independence? For example, did anybody ask the Romanians what they meant when they called in the charge d'affaires and ambassadors and demanded joint action against the Polish Government which is now their host?

[Horn] This was not a topic here, for we consider this matter settled from the point of view that every member state responded to this, and rejected the Romanian initiative.

[Nemes] When they speak about the Hungarians, does it arise at all, or does anyone ask, what the endeavors for neutrality in Hungary mean?

[Horn] This was not a topic here. What was a topic, however, was that we reinforced the following: First of all, and I myself did so in my speech, that sober political circles in Hungary do not question the country's membership in the Warsaw Pact. And I think that on this, it can be said, there is national agreement too. At the same time, we also formulated here at the meeting that there is definitely a need for further modernization of the organization. There is a need for further democratization of the decisionmaking process within the organization.

[Nemes] Was there no mention of, perhaps, in a similar way to France within NATO, certain countries do not participate in everything, or not to a complete extent, in the military or other areas?

[Horn] No, this was not discussed. [end recording]

[Nemes] Gyula Horn, in his conversation with Hungarian journalists after the interview, said that although the withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in Hungary had commenced, the pace of the complete withdrawal, however, depended on the course of the Vienna arms reduction agreements. We would like to speed this up, so that everything would be realized in the coming period, that is, that it should not take years. The operative bilateral talks on this are already underway with the Soviet Union.

Horn on Economic Issues

LD2710221589 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] The operation of the Warsaw Pact has to be modernized so that it does not deal with ideological questions and the internal political situation of the member states. At the same time, the organization has to be made suitable to attach itself closely to the global European processes. The Warsaw Pact is transforming gradually from a military organization into a political-consultative one. Gyula Horn said all this in an interview given to Jozsef Hidvegi.

[Begin recording] [Hidvegi] Why was the question of the economy put on the agenda?

[Horn] Basically, because the Warsaw Pact deals with international economic questions; however, in the global European processes, the integrational organizations are gaining a bigger role all the time. Naturally, in concordance with this, certain member states are looking for particular ways and means for cooperation with the economically developed countries. Well, in this also, Hungary and Poland are at the forefront.

I think that it has not been consciously realized in several countries that without fundamental internal economic reforms, progress cannot be made in foreign relations either.

[Hidvegi] It was discussed that CEMA struggles with operational troubles, and your message, sent to EFTA recently, seem to support this, namely that you cannot imagine the prosperity of the Hungarian economy without the help of these countries.

[Horn] The extraordinarily great operational disturbances should hamper neither bilateral relations nor the development of cooperation with the Western Europeans. The Soviet economic leader, who participated in the session of the foreign ministers, pointed out very resolutely that the Soviet Union wants to switch over to the convertible accounting system with the CEMA countries. [end recording]

CSSR's Johanes on Meeting

LD2710221689 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] The 2-day meeting of the Foreign Minister's Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states ended in Warsaw today with the adoption of a joint communique. Petr Lukes, our correspondent, asked Jaromir Johanes, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, to assess the deliberations.

[Begin recording] [Johanes] We paid attention above all to questions of disarmament talks, especially regarding the Vienna talks of 23 states and 35 states. In this context we expressed the view that we could assume that already in the second half of next year appropriate agreements could be reached, either at a meeting of the heads of states or heads of governments of individual countries of the Helsinki process.

We paid special attention to the activation of the forces which favor a revision of the postwar order in Europe. We agreed that any kind of attempt to change the postwar order in Europe and to destabilize the developments in Europe sharply contradict all efforts to strengthen security and develop peace cooperation on our continent.

On the agenda of the session there were questions of methods and cooperation within the Warsaw Pact. Recently we have been striving to strenghen above all political aspects of our alliance's activities. I believe that in this sphere we have already prepared some specific proposals.

The committee session in the Polish capital was the first session of a Warsaw Pact body in Poland since Premier Mazowiecki's government came to power. I would like to say that the Polish side prepared the session in a responsible way, and that it again confirmed its readiness to respect and consistently fulfil its international obligations, and this, of course, is something that we welcome.

[Lukes] Comrade Minister, from the just ended session of the minister's committee it can be seen that not only military issues are coming to attention?

[Johanes] Yes, that is right. It is in keeping with the overall trend being supportd by all our alliance's member states that political aspects should come to the forefront of attention and of our activity, as well as some other aspects of mutual cooperation among the member states, such as the economic, scientific and technical, and also ecological spheres. I believe this is fully in accordance with our efforts to eradicate once and for all the vestiges of the cold war from the European continent, and to overcome its division. We are not, of course, forgetting about the issues of defense and security, because the Warsaw Pact remains the guarantee of our independence and our sovereignty. [end recording]

Spokesman Holds News Conference

AU2810151589 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 28 Oct 89

["Settling of Bilateral Disputes Through Dialogue"—BTA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, October 28 (BTA)—At a press conference held here yesterday on the occasion of the regular session of the Committee of the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member Countries, Mr Boleslaw Kulski, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland, answered the following question:

"As it is known, on August 9, the NATO general secretary made a statement on behalf of the treaty member states, in which ungrounded claims were submitted

against Bulgaria concerning exacerbation of Bulgaro-Turkish relations. As the Warsaw Treaty structure has no such position it was not possible for the Warsaw Treaty to take a due attitude, at this session of the Committee of Ministers, which is the first initiative of the Warsaw Treaty after this incident, was this issue discussed and what was the position of the Warsaw Treaty member states?"

"Yes, it was discussed, the representative of the Polish Foreign Ministry said, and I think that the position of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in similar cases is clearly expressed in the adopted communique. It says that the ministers shared the opinion that the involvement of military and political unions does not contribute to the settlement of bilateral disputes. The way to the settlement of such kind of issues is solely through a constructive and equal dialogue between the interested countries. [no closing quotes as received]

BCP's Yotov Meets Poll Symposium Participants

AU2610163589 Sofia BTA in English 1539 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 26 (BTA)—Scientific workers and experts representing 24 research institutes, centres, higher educational establishments, laboratories and organisations in nine socialist countries completed an international symposium on the study, formation and use of public opinion in the political system of socialism.

"It was a very useful symposium for me," said Mr Tony Hann of Berlin's Institute of Sociology and Social Politics, "because compared to some other socialist countries, we are still at the beginning of this work. I got much information on the structure of such institutes and centres, on the use of the results obtained by them in political decision making."

Mr Adam Levendel, director of the Public Opinion Surveys Institute in Hungary, believes that the changes under way in this part of the world are as different as they are common. In the post-World War II years the socialist states have evolved common political structures, and complicated problems have arisen in them. Scientists and experts are to study these problems so that they could be managed. The Hungarian scholar is convinced that the link between political and public opinion is now exceedingly important.

Mr Yancho Georgiev, chief of the Information and Sociology Centre of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party], emphasized that the nature of public opinion is intricate and contradictory and it defies an explanation of its essence and tendencies. Much knowledge and thorough methodological training is needed to do this professionally.

The foreign participants in the symposium today conferred with Mr Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP. He told them about the problems which the BCP and the state are now solving, implementing the July Concept on the further construction of socialism in this country.

It was emphasized that the recent resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP on a qualitative improvement of the study and utilization of public opinion in the conditions of restructuring has come as an expression of the great attention which this country pays to this problem.

Helsinki Human Rights Federation Group Visits

AU2710172389 Sofia BTA in English
1620 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 27 (BTA)—A delegation of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights led by its President Mr Karl Johannes von Schwarzenberg and including the federation's secretary general, Mr Gerald Schaglar, and representatives of the Helsinki watch committees in the United States, Norway, Poland and Switzerland, paid a visit here between October 23 and 27.

The delegation had meetings at the State Council, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs and Justice, the Prosecutor General's Office and the Human Rights Committee. Members of the delegation visited Kurdzhali.

The guests had all their requests for meetings granted and were given an opportunity of free contacts and movement in the country. They will compile a report summing up their impressions and findings.

Human Rights Committee Condemns Turkish Actions

AU2710173889 Sofia BTA in English
1608 GMT 27 Oct 89

["Bulgarian Citizens' Rights Flagrantly Abused in Turkey"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 27 (BTA)—Members of the National Assembly Standing Committee on the Protection of Public Interests and Citizens Rights today met to consider and to adopt a resolution in connection with the gross violation of the rights of the Bulgarian citizens who have visited or who are still staying on Turkey's territory.

The committee's meeting was occasioned by the huge number of letters to the M.P.'s from Bulgarian citizens who have visited Turkey and who urge for an end to the insults and lawlessness.

Mr Vladimir Kalaydzhiev, secretary of the committee, cited facts on harassment of Bulgarian citizens in Turkey which were confirmed by returnees who totalled more than 46,000 yesterday.

The committee heard that nearly 100,000 Bulgarian citizens are now unaccounted for in Turkey, as nothing is known about their whereabouts. The Turkish authorities violate fundamental international standards by fingerprinting the Bulgarian citizens, by punching their passports and by entering remarks in these official documents which are incompatible with the respect among states, including new Turkish names which, in translation, mean "merry" or "happy" or all sorts of such things, which is obviously not accidental. A phobic hysteria is fanned up and the Bulgarian citizens are subjected to physical and mental pressure into signing statements that they have been expelled from Bulgaria and that they are Turks. The Turkish security services are using threats and blackmail in their attempts to recruit Bulgarian citizens for spying against Bulgaria. The law-enforcement authorities ignore the cases of theft, robbery and rape, including sexual abuse of minors, if Bulgarian citizens are the victims. The exploitation of child labour is a common practice. Significantly, Bulgarian long-haul truckers are inevitably fined unjustifiably and repeatedly on Turkish territory and the total amount of these "fines" last July and August alone exceeded 500 million Turkish liras.

It was pointed out at the session that such a mass abuse of human rights in one country with regard to the citizens of another country is unprecedented in the postwar history.

Bulgaria's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received alarming news that the Turkish authorities raise insurmountable obstacles to the repatriation of a large number of Bulgarian citizens staying in Turkey who want to return to their country.

The Bulgarian M.P.'s take into account the harsh social reality in Turkey. In this particular case, they protest against the gross unlawful actions, against the violations of internationally recognised human rights, against the attempts by state authorities and by the mass media to achieve self-seeking political ends by trifling with the religious feelings of the people, against the fanning up of enmity between two peoples which should live in mutual respect like good neighbours.

The resolution adopted stresses that the Bulgarian citizens' rights abuses constitute a gross violation of the Turkish state's international commitments assumed under multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements. The restrictive visa regulations which Turkey introduced recently discriminate against the Bulgarian citizens and, along with all difficulties arising from this act, it tragically separates a number of families.

The M.P.'s deem it necessary to establish contacts with the Turkish parliamentarians for the sake of the settlement of the problems and of easing tensions, for the sake of a restoration of understanding and cooperation.

It was suggested that Bulgaria's Ministry of Foreign Affairs deliver to the Turkish side the documents which have been made available to the Committee on the Protection of Public Interests and Citizens Rights and to demand an end to the practice of confiscating the Bulgarian citizens' passports and of therefore denying them the exercise of their rights. It is urged that no obstacles be raised to the return to Bulgaria of all who want to do so and that the encroachments on the personal security, property, legal interests, honour and dignity of the Bulgarian citizens staying in Turkey be prevented, as well as that provisions be made for the unobstructed reunification of divided families within the time limits and under the conditions laid down in the Viennese concluding document.

The committee meeting was presided over by its chairman, Mr Petur Dyulgerov, M.P.

Zhivkov Greets Turkey on National Day

AU2810200289 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, sent to Mr Kenan Evren, Turkey's president, a cable of greetings on the occasion of the country's National Day in which he sents greetings and wishes for the well-being of the neighbourly Turkish people.

Zhivkov Congratulates Krenz on New Post

AU2710140389 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Egon Krenz, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Esteemed Comrade Krenz, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, I would like to extend most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your election to the post of chairman of the GDR State Council.

We are profoundly convinced that the GDR people, under the leadership of the SED, will further confidently build up and renew the socialist society in your country.

We are convinced that our close friendship and fruitful, comprehensive cooperation will remain the chief characteristics of relations between our two fraternal parties, countries, and peoples.

We wish you vigorous health and successes in your activities involving great responsibility.

Atanasov Meets USSR Industry Minister

AU2010204189 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA)—Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers received Mr Apollon Systsov, minister of aviation industry of the USSR.

They reviewed questions in connection with the deepening of the integration relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the conditions of the restructuring of economy and social life underway in the two countries at present. The two sides stressed the need of broader and more comprehensive use of the new forms of economic interaction which would increase the efficiency of the joint activity. In this connection was emphasized the importance of accelerated establishing of joint stock companies in the priority fields of cooperation.

Satisfaction was expressed over the agreements signed today for the establishing of a Bulgaro-Soviet joint stock company which will work in the sphere of aviation, chemical, food, biotechnological and cellulose-paper industry. It was recommended to establish similar companies in mechanical engineering. It was agreed to research the opportunities for participation of Bulgarian construction organizations in the construction of capacities of joint stock companies on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Mr Petko Danchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also took part in the meeting.

PRC Political Conference Group Visits

AU1710190989 Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 17 (BTA)—A delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, led by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, conferred here today with a delegation of the All-China Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), led by Mr Ma Wenrui, vice chairman of the CPPCC All-China Committee, which arrived on a visit to this country yesterday.

The guests were familiarized with the history of the Fatherland Front and with its role during the different periods of socialist construction. An emphasis was laid on the active share of Bulgaria's largest-membership organisation in the all-embracing restructuring.

Mr Ma Wenrui told his hosts about the activity of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Atanasov Receives CEI Technical Official

AU1810172089 Sofia BTA in English 1615 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA)—Mr Georgi Atanassov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Mr Anthony Reebern, secretary general of the International Electrotechnical Commission [CEI]. He will participate in the 14th International Techno-Scientifical Conference "CMEA and International Regional Standardization: State and Prospects," which begins tomorrow in the city of Varna.

The guest was acquainted with the basic moments in the fulfillment of restructuring underway in all spheres in our country and particularly with the present stage of development of our economy. On his part he told of the major trends in the development of the CEI activity related with the prospects in the spheres of modern technologies among which are electronics, telecommunications, computer technique.

Issues of technical cooperation and transfer of technologies were discussed.

Consular Consultations Held With Poland

AU2210213889 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Consultations were held between the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs consular section and the consular department of the Polish Ministry of Foreign affairs were held on 18 and 19 October 1989 in Sofia.

Consular relations between the two countries were thoroughly reviewed and it was established that their development is positive.

Measures were mapped out for further improving cooperation betweeen the comptent organs of the two countries in view of the increasing number of Bulgarian and Polish citizens traveling to the two countries.

Other issues of common interest were discussed.

The Polish delegation was received by Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Atanasov Receives Ghanaian Delegation

AU2210214989 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mensah Gbedemah, member of the Provisional National Defense Council, and secretary for roads and highways. Gbedemah is the leader of the Ghanaian delegation to the session of the Bulgarian-Ghanaian Joint Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission.

The present state and future prospects of bilateral relations was analyzed during the meeting and particular attention was paid to economic cooperation.

It was stressed that good prerequisites exist for improving the mutual deliveries of goods and for expanding the participation of the Bulgarian side in the construction of industrial projects and of Ghana's road infrastructure, as well as for the establishment of joint enterprises.

Khristo Khristov, first deputy minister of foreign economic relations, and by Ghana's ambassador to Bulgaria, Kofi Acquah Harrison, attended the meeting.

The session of the Joint Bulgarian-Ghanaian Commission ended with the signing of a protocol tonight.

Barter agreements for the period up to 1991 were signed and an agreement was concluded providing for the delivery of cocoa and cocoa products from Ghana to Bulgaria and on Bulgarian assistance to Ghana in the construction of agricultural projects and mining enterprises.

Pact Signed

AU2310113989 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Oct 89 p 6

[Text] The fifth session of the Joint Bulgarian-Ghanaian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended on 20 October with the signing of a protocol. Bilateral trade-economic relations were analyzed and the opinion was expressed that favorable preconditions exist of their further intensification and enrichment with new forms.

A barter agreement for the 1989-91 period and an agreement on protection of investments were signed. It was envisaged that Ghana will supply our country with cocoa and cocoa products, while Bulgarian companies will cooperate in the construction of agricultural and mining projects. The "Transkomplekt" Company will reconstruct and modernize the roads system in Accra.

The protocol was signed by the leaders of the two parts of the commission—Khristo Khristov, minister at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, and Mensah Gbedemah, secretary for roads and highways.

The ceremony of signing the protocol was attended by Kofi Acquah Harrison, Ghana's ambassador to Bulgaria.

Ecoforum Informed on 'Pitiable Incident'

AU2710155889 Sofia BTA in English 1518 GMT 27 Oct 89

["Shared Responsibility"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 27 (BTA)—The work of the Sofia Ecoforum continues in the two subsidiary working bodies and in the three working groups that were formed. The meeting is entering its final stage. The atmosphere is businesslike and constructive, the Vienna agreements are observed completely, as well as the requirements for openness and access. The delegations are working with the desire to unite around common ideas and proposals for the European cooperation in the sphere of environment preservation.

Today, the head of the Bulgarian delegation Mr Nikolay Dyulgerov, in answer to the expressed interest, provided additional information to the participants in the meeting in connection with the case which has been mentioned at yesterday's session.

Parallelly with our work, said he, a number of events organized by the public are held, and they are not only through the public organizations with the participation of Bulgarian citizens and foreign guests, but also through the initiative of different groups of citizens. To this end respective conditions were provided: buildings, halls, places. It has been generally recognized that free access of representatives of the mass media and the public to the meeting and to the other parallel events has been provided completely. All these events have been held successfully. Our country has no grounds to change the

policy in this respect which has been established by us, stressed the head of the Bulgarian delegation.

However, I think that I will be understood rightly, if I say that even at best organization of similar big international events, unwanted incidents can occur.

As such can be assessed the pitiable event of October 26 in connection with which our delegation was asked to give additional information.

Even before the beginning of the meeting the authorities of the city of Sofia have determined certain places for the holding of public events. Some citizens, however, did not comply with this resolution and started to hold different activities at unauthorized public places. With a letter by the mayor of Sofia they were once again asked to observe the administrative instruction, of which they were well informed, about the places for holding their activities. This was not observed as well. Due to these reasons the authorities had to undertake measures for the observation of the resolution of the city council. The citizens concerned 22 people, who had been transported by bus to the place appointed for the holding of their activity: Six people with the first bus; 12 with the second, and 4 with the third. Nobody was arrested. In enforcing these measures, however, provoked by the conduct of some of the citizens, the authorities exceeded their instructions at times.

These are the facts about the case which was mentioned at yesterday's session, said Mr Nikolay Dyulgerov.

We would like to point out that the case involves a misunderstanding due to the actions of the both sides. On the one hand there is obviously a failing to understand the need of observing the established public order for organization and holding of similar events, such is by the way, the practice in the rest of the participating countries as well. On the other hand, some of the representatives of the authorities could have evidently shown more restraint, patience and tactfulness.

There is yet another important aspect of the misunderstanding issue. We have all the ground to think that certain delegates and representatives of the foreign mass media in a number of cases, like this one, abuse the hospitality they were offered, exceeding the framework of the established practice and traditions in the CSCE process with their actions.

In conclusion the head of the Bulgarian delegation said: I was entrusted by Bulgaria's Government to assure you that our country will make everything possible in this hall, as well as outside of it, to preserve the constructive and businesslike spirit of the meeting, to give her contribution to its successful completion. Special instructions have been given to this end.

I would like to believe that in this respect we can rely on your active cooperation and support because the responsibility is shared.

We consider this case closed and we can continue our joint efforts for the successful end of the meeting.

Readers' Letters Refer to Sofia Demonstrations

AU3010085489 Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 26 Oct 89 p 2

[Boryana Kostova article: "What Patriotism Means to Certain People]

[Excerpts] One issue prevails in readers' letters to our newspaper this week—the issue of a clear civic consciousness, the requirement to examine ourselves more frequently and to search for the truth by listening to the voice of common sense.

The VECHERNIN NOVINI editorial board receives letters and telegrams from working people who express their wholehearted support for the honest stand of poet Damyan Damyanov expressed in his open letter to Rumyana Uzunova. [passage omitted]

Maria Nikolava from the Lyulin housing complex writes: "We can neither separate Rumyana Uzunova from her informers, nor them from her. I insist that the illegal activities of certain small groups who are trying to spread doubts about restructuring in our country among the people, should be stopped." Another letter signed by Ilya Iliev from the Ovcha Kupel housing complex reports a fact that is both ridiculous and sad at the same time, about two priests from the provinces (Subev from Veliko Turnovo and Ambarev from Plovdiv, who is known for his frequent telephone conversations with Radio Free Europe and with Rumyana Uzunova, in particular). They came especially to Sofia to officiate at a memorial service for victims of ecological disasters at the Saint Dimitur Church in the Sofia Khadzhi Dimitur district. There are no limits to social demagogy, indeed. Some self-appointed patriots just seem to have lost all sense of proportion in staging theatrical shows. They have perhaps forgotten that life is not a stage and people do not always applaud bad performances.

Dr S. Lazarova writes: "Out of curiosity I went to the small public park where the Kristal pastry shop is situated, having learned that signatures against the implementation of the Rila and Mesta river projects are being collected there. I saw citizens, who have no idea what it is all about, signing the so-called petition to the National Assembly. Permit me to express some doubts about the authenticity of numerous names on the list, because I think that there has been some forging." Lazarova admits that she is afraid to give her address, lest she receive threatening "messages" like poet Damyan Damyanov did. We would also like to cite part of an angry letter written by Dimitur Simeonov from Bankya, filled with rather rhetorical questions: "What are Ilya Minev from the town of Septemvri and Trenchev, leader of the so-called independent trade union, called Podkrepa, from Stara Zagora doing in Sofia at the same time? It is obvious what they are doing—they are assisting their brethren in their slanderous campaign. We are now involved in the first, most difficult period of restructuring and our people are trying to devote all their efforts to the renewal of our society.

Whereas some individuals (sons and daughters of people with high pensions) are visibly distorting the truth and play the role of great martyrs for democracy, permitting themselves the luxury of not going to work and receiving their salaries. Can this be called moral behavior?" [passage omitted]

Our people have gone through numerous hard trials in their lives, but were able to overcome them without flinching and to survive. They have learned to separate the wheat from the chaff. Hence, they will not let themselves be diverted from their great goals by idle talk. Socialism in Bulgaria has strong roots that will not wither, even if some people would like to water them with poison. We believe in our future and we are filled with confidence—hence our aspirations will come true.

Council of Ministers Talks Over Draft Plan

AU1810193189 Sofia BTA in English
1646 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 18 (BTA)—The Government has been holding a two-day discussion on the draft plan for Bulgaria's techno-scientific and socioeconomic development in 1990 along with the economic terms, regulators and rates. The draft is based on the state bodies' ideas of the objectives, the rates and the proportions in the development of Bulgaria's economy in the coming years and of the companies' actual production capabilities.

Reporting on the draft at the cabinet meeting, Mr Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of the economy and planning, stressed that the drafting process has involved an in-depth analysis of the companies' production capabilities and of the home-made and imported resources which will be available to this country. The lessons of the application of the existing economic regulators and rates have been taken into account along with the new conditions and opportunities in the international division of labor.

Apart from setting the objectives, fixing the growth rates and formulating the plan targets, the draft envisages specific mechanisms and solutions guaranteeing the practical fulfillment of the plan. The draft plan is based on the concept of accelerated restructuring and technological retooling of the economy. A considerable increase is envisaged above all for the growth rate of consumer goods production.

The restructuring is intended to result in a reorientation of the economy's production capability to the social requirements of our development. Priority will be assigned to the branches whose output provides conditions to solve the crucial socioeconomic problems.

The draft plan marks the first step towards the shaping of socialist market relations in this country. Besides, it attempts to use the methods of planning to help revise investment. Significantly, no changes in the retail prices of the staple goods and services determining the standard of living are envisaged in the plan. The suggested specifying of the taxation system and of the budget creates conditions for the companies' future self-financing.

The participants in the discussion arrived at the conclusion that the draft plan covers the objective requirements of our society under the existing production and resource capabilities. The plan's fulfillment will be subject to a dialogue with the companies and among the companies which should help identify modalities for the translation of the draft's provisions into life.

The participants in the discussion stressed that the 1990 draft plan creates conditions for the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan in its leading economic indicators and, at the same time, throws a bridge to the next five-year period.

Having noted the great capabilities of Bulgaria's economy, Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, pointed out that the wide-ranging two-day discussion was a good starting point for shaping a realistic draft which will be submitted for approval to the National Assembly. The plan should give an impetus to further economic growth through restructuring and the assertion of the company-based organization with its requisite economic environment. With the help of the resources now available to the state, the plan should help the more adequate supply of the home market with consumer goods.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers said that the 1990 plan will be the link between this and the next five-year plan when the new processes in the country's socioeconomic development should manifest themselves still more fully and effectively.

Commentary Warns Against Misuse of Anniversary

AU3010113989 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 26 Oct 89 p 2

[Josef Mach commentary: "We Will Not Allow Ourselves To Be Deceived"]

[Text] Whether we like it or not, it is a fact of this complicated period and of these autumn days. Illegal structures, tirelessly supported by foreign propaganda, are again attempting to abuse the CSSR's National Day on 28 October by holding unauthorized demonstrations not only in Prague. Following their obvious failure in August, they want to cause an open confrontation with state authority....

Their aim is not a secret. The so-called independent groups and their exponents, headed by Charter 77, are attempting to concentrate all their forces and to establish a united opposition party. Every dissatisfied supporter and every enemy of socialism in our society, but, mainly, the inexperienced younger generation, is useful to them in pursuing this aim. They want to drag everyone into this antisocial activity regardless of age, profession, or potential usefulness. The majority of mature people understand this; however, all the circumstances should be made clear to young people in good time and this should be done, first and foremost, by their parents who bear responsibility for them.

No expert excursion into history is necessary for us to understand that this method has still not resolved anything anywhere; on the contrary. It is merely enough to listen to those of our citizens who, whether on business or as tourists, have returned from Poland and Hungary-...and have gratefully acknowledged that they are home again. Yes, ungluing the live organism of a political, economic, and social system is not at all complicated under specific circumstances. It is much more difficult to renew its everyday operation, to bear responsibility, and to prudently guide and manage.

Even in our country, previous development did not take place without mistakes being made. We know about them, we are admitting them, and what is more, we are speedily attempting to rectify them democratically with the well known transformations. This is not always taking place as quickly as we would wish. Acknowledging what brings results immediately as being good means supporting the point of view that whoever picks a ripe apple deserves the greatest credit. Honor and fame belong to him who has planted and nurtured the tree, although it did not bear fruit immediately.

Only a deaf and blind person, or someone who does not want to, will not recognize everything that is happening today in this sense in Prague. Perhaps, as never before in history. There are trees which are already bearing fruit and more of them are being planted. Whether they are the general plans for development, the laws under preparation concerning our capital city, or the dialogue being established with an ever increasing number of Prague's citizens, as well as the obvious progress in dealing with their most burning everyday problems. The endeavors of the municipal party and state organs have the complete support of the country's political leadership, the entire National Front, and all honest people.

In this atmosphere we are also recalling the birth of our republic's independence. Throughout its history, Prague was always an intersection point and model, the place where fateful decisions were made. But it was always the wisdom and level headedness of the overwhelming majority of its citizens that accompanied the safe path of development, development corresponding to the interests of the whole of socialist society. All the more so, the citizens will allow themselves to be carried along neither by political adventurers nor by their chants on the streets.

Prague Demonstrators Call for Reform, Arrests Made

'Antisocialist' Behavior Reported

LD2810174689 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] There was an attempt to disrupt peace, public order, and the state holiday of the 71st anniversary of Czechoslovakia's founding this afternoon by about 3,000 people in Wenceslas Square in Prague and later in other parts of the city center. A number of curious onlookers and visitors to Prague also witnessed their behavior. The participants in this antisocialist demonstration did not react to calls by the national Committee and Public security officers to break up this unauthorized demonstration and clear the area. On the contrary, they stepped up their aggression. Using peaceful means, the forces of order forced the demonstrators out of Wenceslas Square and other areas of central Prague.

Calls to stage various actions separate from the celebrations which took place throughout our country to mark the important anniversary of the independent Czechoslovak state were made by Charter 77 and other illegal groups through the Western media, especially Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America, which, by virtue of their intensive propaganda drive, became the coorganizers of this unauthorized demonstration. In their program they have repeatedly encouraged unrest and emphatic expression of demands for a return to the conditions of the bourgeois republic. The aim of this activity is obvious: to misuse the legacy of 28 October 1918 for their own purposes, and to provoke and achieve confrontation.

In their intervention, the forces of order detained 120 people who were taken to the district police station.

250 Detained

LD2810193889 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Excerpts] There was an attempt to disrupt peace, public order, and the state holiday this afternoon by about

3,000 people in Prague's Wenceslas Square this afternoon, and later in other parts of the city center. Among them were foreign provocateurs, who had come to Prague for this purpose. Bystanders and visitors to Prague, as well as several foreign television crews, looked on. The participants in this antisocialist demonstration ignored calls from the National Committee and Public Security officers to break up this unauthorized demonstration. On the contrary, they stepped up their aggression.

Using moderate means, the forces of order pushed the demonstrators out of Wenceslas Square and other areas of central Prague. [At this point the announcer pauses; chants of "Long live Havel" are clearly audible on the film report. A loudspeaker announcement is heard warning demonstrators that if they do not disperse, the police will be "asked to restore order."] [passage omitted]

In their intervention, the forces of order detained 250 people who were taken to the district police station. In other places around the country, today's state holiday was calm.

CTK Reports 'Disturbance'

LD2810201889 Prague CTK in English 1812 GMT 28 Oct 89

["Disturbance. Public order is disturbed in Prague"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 28 (CTK)—About 3,000 persons attempted disturb peace and order on the day of the 71st annivesary of the foundation of Czechoslovakia on Wenceslas Square here and other parts of the city centre this afternoon.

Among them were a number of provocateurs from abroad who came to Prague for this purpose. They were watched by a number of passers- by and tourists. The participants in the anti-socialist demonstration did not react to appeals by the National Committee and police to disperse and to vacate the area and, on the contrary, became more aggressive. Riot police used mild measures to push demonstrators out of Wenceslas Square and from other places in the city centre.

The holding of various actions independently of celebrations which took place all over the country to mark the anniversary of the foundation of independent Czechoslovakia was called for by Charter 77 and other illegal groups through Western media, in particular Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America which became co-organizers of the unallowed action with their intensive propaganda. Their broadcasts many a time incited to riots and to a resolute expression of demands for a return to conditions of the bourgeois republic. The aim of this action is evidently to use the bequest of October 28, 1918 for their intentions, to provoke and call forth a confrontation.

During the demonstration there were cases of assaults on policemen, three of whom were injured.

A total of 355 persons were detained, among them 17 foreigners from 11 countries. Seven demonstrators were injured when riot police took action.

'Disruption, Destabilization' Reported

LD2910214789 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Yesterday we commemorated an important date—the 71st anniversary of the birth of an independent Czechoslovak state. For a vast majority of our citizens that day was a holiday, however for some it was an opportunity to misuse the festive moments commemorating the important event in the history of our nations for attacks, slanders, spreading hysteria, fear and hatred. Just like last August, a few thousand people attempted to disturb law and order. THe authors who arranged the provocative demonstrations were the same too: Charter 77 and its offspring. And the organizers and godfathers of the entire event were also the same—above all the radio stations Radio Free Europe and Voice of America. History was repeated—previously in August, and then yesterday 28 October. The aim has remained the same—to provoke and to evoke confrontations. Yesterday, just as before, it was no spontaneous action by citizens, but a planned and programmed action. It was yet another attempt to harm the restructuring that is in progress and to turn democratization against its meaning. It is clear that these groups, including the foreign sponsors, have only one aim—to misuse the process of healthy changes for antisocialist and antipopular goals. They know very well that the more obvious the positive results of economic and social changes in our country become, the more dynamic the social movement will be, and the lesser will be the chances of those who have put their stake on the disruption and destabilization of Czechoslovakia.

Daily Cites Arrest Figures

LD3010081689 Prague CTK in English 0729 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Prague Oct 30 (CTK)—Five policemen were injured, none of them or of the seven civilians injured in Saturday's disturbance in Prague has been hospitalized, Czechoslovak daily RUDE PRAVO said today.

Out of the 355 persons detained on Saturday, 149 will be sued according to the extent of guilt and social danger of their behaviour, the daily added.

Increased Security 29 Oct

AU2910183289 Paris AFP in English 1807 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Prague, Oct 29 (AFP)—Police presence in the Czechoslovak capital was stepped up Sunday in a bid to prevent fresh demonstrations for democracy following

bloody clashes between police and dissidents here Saturday. Wenceslas Square in central Prague, main site of the violence, was under heavy surveillance, with police checking identity papers of young people strolling there and in nearby streets. Large numbers of police cars were on patrol city- wide.

In Saturday's unauthorized demonstration, on the 71st anniversary of Czechoslovak independence, thousands of demonstrators called for free elections and the ouster of Communist Party chief Milos Jakes. Some of them shouted "We'll be back tomorrow", as police broke up the protest. But on Sunday, opposition groups failed to call new rallies. [passage omitted]

Prague on U.S. Reaction to Krasnoyarsk Decision

LD2510132489 Prague in Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] [Announcer] What is the reaction in the United States to the statement by Eduard Shevardnadze? Our Washington correspondent Jozef Knizat answers this question:

[Knizat] Secretary of State James Baker said last night that the program of reforms and changes in Soviet foreign and domestic policy creates a unique chance at the start of the nuclear era for reducing the risk of war. However, the basic element is missing so far from the U.S. reaction to the Soviet decision to eliminate the Krasnoyarsk radar as a violation of the treaty on limitation of antimissile defense systems. According to the press here and to some sources in Congress, the USSR has gained a moral right to inspect U.S. radar systems and to find out whether they are being updated. The United States has so far refused this by saying that it started to build its radars before 1972 and therefore they do not violate the above-mentioned treaty. This explanation, however, is not a step in the direction of the important Soviet decision.

Adamec Receives Hungary's Nemeth for Talks on Dam

LD2610223189 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Bratislava Oct 26 (CTK)—Hungarian Premier Miklos Nemeth arrived here today for a one-day friendly working visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec.

Shortly after Nemeth's arrival the two premiers met for official talks on the water dams system Gabcikovo-Nagymaros.

Besides the premier the Czechoslovak side was represented by Czechoslvoak Deputy Premier and Slovak Premier Pavol Hrivnak, minister of the Czechoslovak government Marian Calfa, Slovak minister of forestry and water conservancy Vladimir Margetin and commissioner for the Czechoslovak and Slovak governments for the building and operation of the water dams system on the Danube.

The Hungarian premier was accompanied by State Secretary of the Ministry of Transport, Telecommunications and Building Industry and Special Commissioner for the building of the water dams system Laszlo Udvari and adviser of the Hungarian premier Laszlo Mohai. Also present was Hungarian ambassador to Czechslovakia Miklos Barity.

'No Agreement' Reached

LD2610225289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Today's talks of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak prime ministers did not bring concrete results. Evelyn Forro reports from the Slovak capital.

[Forro] There is no agreement. The Bratislava talks between Miklos Nemeth and Ladislav Adamec on the Boes-Nagymaros water barrage can be summed up with these two words.

Miklos Nemeth has characterized the situation with a biblical quotation: The fathers have eaten the gooseberry but the teeth of the sons were set on edge. Following a consultation lasting barely an hour and a half, the two prime ministers held a press conference and Miklos Nemeth announced there that despite extraordinarily intensive talks they did not succeed in reaching a mutual agreement, although both parties were searching for compromises.

Outlining the Hungarian stance, the head of goverment emphasized that if the water barrage were to be completed according to the original plans, both countries would find themselves in an ecological emergency situation. It would endanger the drinking water supply, the water quality of the Danube would deteriorate, and the original function of the old Danube and the branches of the river would become insecure. Therefore, we have proposed that a complex guarantee system regarding the water quality protection, operation and ecology should be worked out which would cover the Dunakiliti-Koertvelyes reservoir, the dam, the Boes hydroelectric station, and the section of the Danube stretching up till Nagymaros, and that a government agreement should be signed on this.

In case of a Czechoslovak statement of intent, the Hungarians would have been ready, and they would still be ready to continue the works necessary for the filling up of the Dunakiliti-Koertvelyes reservoir. Regarding this, agreement was nearly achieved, Miklos Nemeth said. However, on the second question, the Czechoslovak stance was completely negative.

They did not accept the proposal to modify the contract, that is, that we abandon the Nagymaros construction and that the part of Boes should not operate to its full capacity. Besides this we have proposed that for 3 to 5 years a basic operational method should be applied and, following the examinations of the effects on the environment, an optimal operational method should be defined.

This was not accepted by Prague. Thus, the task of the Hungarian government now, said the Hungarian prime minister, is that the Czechoslovak stance should be made known in the National Assembly in a correct way and then to propose the complete cancellation of the Nagymaros construction.

After this, Ladislav Adamec briefly gave their view: there is no reason for the modification of the contract, they consider the ecological questions important but they insist on the completion of the water barrage, all the more, because they have invested a great deal of money in it already.

On behalf of Hungarian radio, I asked Miklos Nemeth whether in case of diverting the Danube, the river would be routed to a different place and through this the border line would also be moved. Is this acceptable for us?

The prime minister said that for the time being the Czechoslovaks have not informed about the technical means with which they want to fill up the reservoir. However, if the Danube were to be put elsewhere, this would violate the Paris peace agreement.

I have asked Adamec, head of government, to whether the Czechoslovak government has any money for environment protection installations and whether they would give guarantees that they would really be built. He repeated that the ecological questions will be given, first priority. In the present 5 year plan, 17 billion crowns were spent on environment protection. He did not outline the guarantees.

Miklos Nemeth, in reply to a question, said that the energy which we shall fall short of [due to cancellation of Nagymaros] will be substituted by several cheaper, smaller power stations and this would be given to Austria.

Hungary Blamed for Impasse

LD2710223289 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Program in Czech except where otherwise stated]

[Text] Ladislav Adamec and Miklos Nemeth, the premiers of the governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, met today in Bratislava. The only subject of talks of the two premiers was to discuss their stands regarding and construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroworks system. Viliam Racek sums up the talks:

[Racek in Slovak] What must be said immediately at the beginning: Despite intensive talks an agreement has not been reached. In short: while our side continues to insist on observing the 1977 agreement on constructing the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric system on the Danube and therefore also on its continuation—The Hungarian side is not looking for solutions but lays down conditions. After all, it was also shown by Miklos Nemeth when he said:

[Begin Nemth recording in Hungarian fading to Slovak translation] Given the assessment of certain risks, the Hungarian side is prepared to continue in constructing the Hrusov-Dunakiliti sluice-gate on whch the future fate of the Gabcikovo hydropower station depends—but only if Czechoslovakia agrees with the halting of the construction of the Nagymaros hydroworks. [end recording]

[Racek in Slovak] So much for Miklos Nemeth. In this context, it is interesting that not so long ago the Hungarian side did not want to hear about the construction of this sluice-gate at all—because it would allegedly cause a state of ecological threat. Nowadays though, it would be prepared to agree—but under certain conditions. Pity, that a similar attitude, that is willingness to bear a certain risk was not also chosen by the Hungarian side regarding the construction of the Nagymaros hydroworks. What does it mean for Czechoslovakia? Comrade Ladislav Adamec answered my question in this way:

[Begin Adamec recording] Legitimate ecological questions are put by the Czechoslovak government first. We must continue those half-completed works regardless of the attitude of the Hungarian side; we must assess the projects, construction deadlines—we will do our utmost to stick to original deadlines.

I repeat again that it will probably be unprofitable for us, it will probably require higher costs but unfortunately we have to finish the half-completed work. [end recording]

[Racek in Slovak] Our attitude is rather logical because it is not possible to exclude from the whole complex the Nagymaros hydroworks as it is this which helped to complete the concept of improving navigation on the Danube as well as making effective use of falling water for producing electrical energy.

Nemeth, Adamec Outline Differences

LD2610231589 Prague Television Service in Slovak 1830 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer in Slovak] Immediately after the end of their talks, the two premiers briefed Hungarian and our own journalists about the result of their talks.

Miklos Nemeth was first to announce the stand of the Hungarian government to them, saying at the beginning: I am sorry to have to inform you that in today's talks we have not reached a mutual agreement. Miklos Nemeth went on to say that according to the Hungarian side to start the running of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroworks according to original projects and plans would cause an emergency ecological situation. The Hungarian side, Miklos Nemeth went on to say, in its effort to prevent negative consequences proposes to give up peak running, abandon the construction of the Nagymaros hydroworks and minimize the risks created by basic running. [passage omitted]

We agreed, Miklos Nemeth concluded that aside from not reaching an agreement on this problem we will strive to develop allround Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations in all spheres.

Then Ladislav Adamec spoke:

[Begin Adamec recording in Czech] I am convinced that we paid a lot of attention to the construction of the joint Gabcikovo- Nagymaros hydroworks. I have always attempted to meet the Hungarian side halfway in joint talks about deadlines which it had requested and also to set an agenda for talks acceptable to both sides. Also at today's talks we put forward three other variants of a possible course to be taken. Unfortunately, none of these variants is acceptable to the Hungarian side. We do not have any reason to change the agreement signed in 1977. We do not underestimate the views of Hungarian scientists but we also work with and assess the views of Czechoslovak scientists.

We too, consider ecological problems as a first priority and subordinate everything to this issue. Nevertheless, there is no reason to change the agreement which was signed. I am sorry to have to say that despite all deliberations we have not reached a more unified stand.

The Czechoslovak side has to insist on the continuation of the construction of the Nagymaros hydroworks—we cannot halt the work underway and since we invested great sums of money in it, we have to complete it.

The fact that the hydroworks were built as a joint project, a Czechoslovak-Hungarian project, means that if one of the partners is out then this will of course have an impact on efficiency. However, despite this fact, we must continue the construction work. Also I want to stress that we have a real interest in good cooperation with Hungarian comrades. I believe that in other fields this cooperation will be better than in the field of the construction of the joint hydroworks, and that we will succeed in finding a better attitude toward this cooperation because we are the closest neighbors and keep traditional—generally very friendly—contacts. We want to have them also in future and develop them further. [end recording]

Adamec Standpoint Reported

LD2710143389 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] After the joint talks of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian premiers, at which the further developments of the Danube water system project was assessed, Ladislav Adamec and Miklos Nemeth met with Czechoslovak and Hungarian journalists.

The Hungarian representative said that mutual agreement was not reached. The Hungarian Government took a stance that an exigent ecological situation would be created on Hungarian territory by putting the water system into operation following the original draft.

Comrade Adamec informed journalists that he put forward to the Hungarian partners a further three alternative proposals for jointly proceeding with construction. The Hungarian delegation however did not accept any. He said that the danger pointed out by the Hungarian side was not well-founded and therefore there was no reason to change the concluded agreement.

Hungarian Decision 'Rejects' Marxist-Leninism

AU2710130389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 89 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary: "Not Only A New Name Is Involved"]

[Text] The Hungarian Parliament has adopted far-reaching political and constitutional measures which, indisputably, at this moment in time, round off, in their own way, the dramatic development taking place in our southern neighbor's country. Renaming the Hungarian People's Republic to the Republic of Hungary is not, by all means, merely a verbal matter. It is, undoubtedly, a manifestation of transformations that have a political content.

A number of new political forces have appeared on the domestic political scene in Hungary, forces which agree on many things and which differ in some things, which often pronounce contradictory statements, announce clear as well as ambiguous programs, and which attempt to imprint their content on the Hungarian state in harmony with their own ideopolitical, group, and economic interests.

The ideological stream that, in essence, associates itself with the principle ideas and political activity usually found in Western social democratic and socialist parties has aroused the greatest response abroad. Just like the newly established Hungarian Socialist Party, these parties also acknowledge, although to a varied extent, "the spiritual legacy of Karl Marx." They recognize that concept of socialism which a number of social democratic theoreticians drafted after Marx's death, just the kind of people with whom Vladimir Lenin waged an inexorable theoretical battle. A rejection of Leninism is typical of those who in today's Hungary rally round the social democratic banner and the Socialist International.

If the supporters of these views acknowledge the banner of Soviet restructuring at the same time, then it is obviously necessary to state clearly and out loud that the starting points for the Soviet policy of restructuring are the principles of Marxist-Leninist teaching. The CPSU as well as the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the other fraternal communist parties are united in the view that the very renewal of the Leninist traditions, ways, and means of guiding the party and state, the development of popular self- administration and democratic principles in general, and the activation of the role of the communist party as the political avant garde in socialist society are the driving force in improving and

increasing the quality of the socialist social system. Here is the key to the success of the policy of restructuring.

However, in Hungarian society—as far as we can judge not only from the mass of various statements but also from the legal enactments—other ideas, obviously, prevail. It is also necessary to state this clearly and out loud. Hungarian politicians and the mass media often use the term—"bridge." They have in mind some kind of specific Hungarian connection between East and West and between the two social systems. It is not inappropriate to remark that even in this serious matter "jokes" are cropping up in Hungary that, apparently, time will tell on which bank Hungary will moor itself.

M. Nemeth, the Hungarian premier, recently expressed the view that it is a matter for the Hungarian party to adopt a point of view on its own history and it is a matter for its foreign friends whether they will also adopt their own point of view. This is a realistic approach to matters. Our Hungarian neighbors are formulating their own view of this or that event in their history but this does not mean that they are forcing it—if we are to understand the Hungarian representatives correctly—upon others.

This, indisputably, also concerns the events that began on 23 October 1956. But even here we see, over a short period, a new shift. Just 6 months ago, the official view in Hungary was that the events of 1956 were a popular uprising which anticommunist and anti socialist elements used for counterrevolutionary purposes. That this indeed was a counterrevolutionary challenge is testified to by the dozens of photographs and documentary film footage of murdered and tortured people. Now—it seems—mention of the counterrevolutionary elements has disappeared from the points of view that we have been hearing recently in Budapest. Has it really disappeared from history?

We defend the right of freedom to choose because by doing so we also defend our own right—the right to decide what our people's future will be. Therefore, we respect the decisions made in Hungary. However, we are not indifferent to what the Hungarian state's foreign policy will be or to what our southern neighbor's attitude to us will be. Hungary is not ceasing to be our neighbor. Czechoslovakia will do everything on its part to ensure that the Republic of Hungary continues to be our friend and ally. We guide ourselves by the principles of independence and international solidarity and these are the principles that we will continue to guide ourselves by.

Soviet Minister Shevardnadze commented on the other principles of foreign relations in his speech to the USSR Supreme Soviet on Monday [23 October]: Honesty, reliability, decency. It is true that between friends and allies there can be major and minor problems, but as long as bilateral obligations are adhered to, as long as the given word, mutual respect and tolerance, and the principle of non-interference are applied, which, among other things, some Hungarian politicians emphasize so strongly, then there should be no barrier to the fruitful development of true friendly ties.

It is not necessary to dramatize dramatic events. They require sobriety, responsibility, and, mainly, a cool head, as well as time. Only the future and real deeds in political practice, deeds that will result from development in Hungary, can lift many of the question marks which hang over today's and tomorrow's Hungarian society.

Commentary Assesses Shevardnadze Interview

LD2810214389 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Jiri Cebrovsky commentary]

[Text] Our editor Jiri Cebrovsky now comments on the interview given by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to the Solidarity daily GAZETA WYBORCZA.

Eduard Shevardnadze refused to condemn the entry of the allied forces into Czechoslovakia in 1968, which he was challenged to do by Polish Sejm Deputy Adam Michnik. He was quite clear in dispelling the conjecture and speculation on whether the Soviet Union is reassessing its attitude to the August [1968] events in our country when he stated that the decision on the entry of the allied forces into Czechoslovakia had been taken jointly, and that the assessment of those events from today's positions can only be changed by a joint decision. To this, I would add that Eduard Shevardnadze thus gave a classic lesson to Adam Michnik and others who are continually harping on about 1968, because he pointed out to them that if they wish to preach a moral code of relations, it is not enough merely to preach morals: they must also strictly adhere to them. Once and for all, the Solidarity daily's interview said, we have renounced the policy of imposing our assessments on others, because this is incompatible with the customs of contacts between civilized states. It went on to say that the business of politics has its norms which begin from the premise that every state and every nation has the inalienable right to make an independent assessment of its own history—and this applies to Czechoslovakia too.

But the conventionality and at the same time the novelty of Shevardnadze's lesson are reflected in yet another respect: that it is equally inadmissible and uncivilized to criticize someone and consider that as democratic and free, but when the other side voices its own particular view—and that may not necessarily be the same view—to get angry and claim that this is interference in other people's internal affairs.

The Soviet minister accurately caught the essence and directions of the thinking of certain politicians in Poland but also in other countries, and even more convincingly explained one very old principle which both people and states should live by: if you want people to respect you, you have to respect them too.

Support, Sympathy for Changes in GDR Expressed

AU2310124589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 89 p 6

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the "Week in the World" column]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Search for Paths

The events in the GDR last week naturally attracted the interest of our readers. To all the information and our standpoints published previously, one can add the following. It is apparent that the wave of GDR citizens' emigration was a catalyst of the problems existing in the GDR. The German friends are right, in my opinion, in not confining themselves to the statement that the emigration was triggered by the psychological warfare conducted against the GDR from the FRG. That would be only part of the truth. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo has called in a statement for an all-people's dialogue. Evidently, the time has come in the country of our neighbors for the search for new paths of socialist development. So far the party has demonstrated that it is capable of facing the situation as it is and that it has programmatic ideas on how to come to terms with it. It wants to go about this, from the very beginning, in cooperation with everyone at home who strives for the improvement and perfection of the socialist social system. This is a position of principle. Socialism on German soil is part of the realities in Europe and an important factor in the process of historical progress. It is precisely in the interest of this progress that extensive changes are taking place in the GDR, changes which are making themselves felt also in the turnover among cadres in the party leadership.

The GDR comrades uphold one instructive idea—one cannot shed one's past. They reject a negativist view of the building of socialism in the GDR because he who is deprived of his past and is unable to hold experiences from it in esteem cannot shape the present and the future, discard what is old and antiquated, and replace it with the new. The GDR is an economically strong state. The fact is not devoid of interest that many of those who have opted for emigration stress that they have not done so for material reasons. The profound reflection about one's policy that has started in the GDR meets in our country with full understanding, support, and sympathy.

GDR Must Respect 'Justified Interests' of People

AU2710143089 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 26 Oct 89 p 5

[Milan Vodicka commentary: "Emphasis On The People's Demands"]

[Text] So, GDR citizens can once more buy the Soviet magazine SPUTNIK at their newsstands, the magazine whose import was previously prohibited on account of its "too bold" contents. Readers with SPUTNIK in their hands are one of the details among a number of changes that are taking place or should be taking place in our neighbors' country. These changes continue to attract attention—we have recorded an unprecedented number of telephone calls whose contents are centered around the fundamental question: How is it that the GDR, until recently viewed from the outside as a completely calm state on the surface, has found itself in a course of events caused not only by the changes to the country's leadership but also by the possible changes in its approach to domestic policy.

Such a question is appropriate because when perestroika was beginning to be asserted in the USSR, they stated in Berlin that everything which Gorbachev is trying to bring about is already reality in their country. However, the problems that they overlooked have recently come to a head with the mass exodus of citizens and the huge demonstrations on city streets.

What kind of problems were there? First of all, it was becoming apparent that a national economy which operates according to a firmly centralized model was no longer capable of keeping pace with market demands. The GDR economy, regarded as the strongest within the CEMA framework (and let us add, thanks to the annual infusion of DM2 billion from the FRG), was beginning to stagnate and it was becoming impossible to satisfy disappointed citizens. However, they were being informed in the mass information media that everything was in the very best order in their country. The contradiction between what was being presented to them (without being able to add something to it themselves) and what they saw themselves caused among them a loss of faith in the possibilities of and the prospects for their country. These are the main reasons now being used in the GDR to explain the exodus of recent weeks.

The recognition that it was impossible to continue in the old style led to the removal of the two Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee members responsible for the economy and for information policy. The main change, which is being observed with a great deal of attention and a mixture of skepticism and hope, is the replacement of Erich Honecker with Egon Krenz. Honecker's decision to resign at a time when the policy asserted by him appeared to be unsuccessful and at variance with the wishes and interests of the people is now being appraised in the GDR as a serious and honorable decision.

His successor, Krenz, has made it clear that his main slogan will be the word dialogue which should lead to a free and critical exchange of views. A dialogue will not be carried out in the street—proclaimed GDR newspapers just a week ago—now, however, they recognize that the people had no other possibility of making their position clear or of expressing their willingness to contribute to the country's ideological and economic renewal. (E. Krenz on this: Demonstrations could have their function, but our society needs confrontation less than ever

before and needs a dialogue on diverse ideas and opinions more than ever before).

How the first step toward such a dialogue should be taken was indicated recently by state and party representatives when they did not hesitate to meet and talk with the demonstrators. Both sides so mastered the unusual situation that now problems are being discussed in a completely matter-of-fact manner by our neighbors, problems that in the past no one would have wanted to air in public. Under discussion is the freedom to travel, legal protection for the individual, and openness in the press; however, mainly political and economic reforms are being talked about. In all the debates, the common denominator is the state's obvious intention to take the citizens' demands at face value. Only by respecting their justified interests is it possible to regain the balance lost in trust between the leadership and the people.

Latest Developments in Poland Viewed

AU3010104289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 89 p 6

[Pavol Minarik article: "Common Denominator—Today's Poland"]

[Excerpts] In the last few days our editorial office has received many letters with a common denominator—today's Poland. [passage omitted] The questions concern, basically, everything important about current developments of our northern neighboring country—from the program of the new government up to the free market for foodstuffs and their high prices and the enormous inflation in general, from the planned sale of national property and the expected unemployment up to ecological problems between our two countries and the attitude of the new government and of Solidarity deputies toward Czechoslovakia. We have asked Pavol Minarik, our correspondent in Warsaw, for a comprehensive reply.

On the free market for foodstuffs: So far, it has not produced the expected results. Its greatest influence so far has been on the already high rate of inflation in the country. The price of milk alone, for example, has increased 4,000 percent over the last 4 months. Prices of meat have increased between 500 and 1,500 percent and the price of sugar, butter, flour, bread, and other foodstuffs has increased several hundred percent. Following up on these price increases, the prices of consumer goods and of services have also started to increase. Most Polish families have thus found themselves at the subsistence level. Elderly and infirm people and families with a larger number of children are beginning to depend on charities. Following the introduction of the free market, the already low supplies of pork, for instance, have declined by one- third. At current prices it pays private farmers, who are monopoly suppliers in Poland, to produce and sell substantially smaller quantities than in the past.

On the program of reprivatizing state industry: The Government has already made it clear that it is working on such a program. It can thus be expected that the negative phenomena prevailing in food supplies will most likely extend to other sectors of the disorganized market as well. The Government assumes that prices will increase 900 to 1,000 percent this year. The monthly rate of inflation stands at 40 percent at present, which means an annualized rate of 5,600 percent, provided that it does not accelerate or slow down. The Government claims that it is not responsible for price increases because, supposedly, the prices fix themselves. Criticism of the government for the present chaos is coming even from its own ranks, such as from Solidarity chairman Walesa. Although the ministers throw dirt at their predecessors several times a day, as time goes by this argument loses in value.

The change in ownership is to affect 80 percent of national property. At the beginning it should concern smaller enterprises, shops, restaurants, hotels, and investment projects under construction. Later, the time should come of "parceling out" large state enterprises and combines. The privatization of enterprises and the sellout of state property are openly opposed by trade unionists from the National Trade Union Confederation (OPZZ). Its chairman, Alfred Miodowicz, has described this program as a big mistake of the Government, which is trying to "plug the hole in the national budget" in this way. "This path," he said, "leads to the loss of sovereignty and independence of the Polish economy."

On the problem of unemployment: It is apparent that unemployment will arise as soon as unprofitable enterprises go bankrupt or are liquidated. The government has made it clear that there will be several enterprises that will "go under the knife." The level of unemployment is hard to predict at present. While the minister of finance, Balcerowicz, says that it will be in the range of 10 to 20 percent, Minister Treciakowski is frightening society with 33 percent. It needs to be said, however, that Polish enterprises are short of around 1,000,000 workers at present, which is why practically all state and private enterprises operate in one-shift runs.

On ecological problems between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic: They have existed for some time now. Intensive debate on them started 3 years ago when, through the fault of Czechoslovak enterprises, the Odra River had been polluted by mazout and heating oil. Everything conceivable must be done for such cases not to repeat themselves—on the Odra nor anywhere else.

As is known, unrest and protests in Poland have been set off by the construction of a coking plant at Stonava near the Polish border. It could well be that this is a result of insufficient information on the technical specifications of the project. It is true, however, that potential instances of pollution originating in other countries arouse greater concern in Poland than pollution originating at home.

For example, no one has protested so far against the pollution of the Baltic Sea coast. Much will depend on compliance with the tripartite ecological agreement between the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, and the GDR, signed in Wroclaw a short time ago. Joint efforts aimed at eliminating this problem would certainly do more good than objections coming from the first, second, or third parties.

On the attitude of the new Polish Government toward the CSSR: On taking up office, Premier Mazowiecki expressed himself in favor of good relations with the immediate neighbors, that is, including our country. There can be no doubt about the Czechoslovak side's interest [in good relations] and goodwill. We hold in esteem the traditional ties of friendship with the Polish people and are ready to comprehensively promote them.

On the attitude of Solidarity deputies and senators toward the CSSR: It is true that in the past 3 months some of them have made several attempts to interfere in our internal affairs. Some time ago Solidarity's parliamentary club adopted a 7-point program concerning Czechoslovakia's internal affairs. Its tone, in particular, which smacked of an ultimatum, was striking. And most recently Geremek, the chairman of Solidarity's parliamentary club, declared that Solidarity deputies would give every possible support to opposition groups in the countries of the East, that is, including our country. Solidarity is a legal force in Poland but I am not sure that precisely these are the steps which the people who had voted for it in the parliamentary elections expect from their deputies in the present immensely complicated economic situation. Polish society expects from Solidarity an improvement in living conditions, the suppression of inflation, and improved social guarantees, responsibility for which has been transferred to its hands, especially after it took over power. Commenting on this, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that Geremek either does not know what Polish society really expects or that he knows it but his club is unable to boast of any successes in this field.

Krenz To Pay Working Visit to USSR

AU2710154689 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and State Council Chairman Egon Krenz will pay a working visit to the USSR next week [31 October-1 November]. He was invited by the CPSU Central Committee.

Limits on Travel to CSSR To Be Lifted 1 Nov

LD2710191189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The temporary suspension of the passport and visa free travel for GDR citizens to the CSSR will be lifted as of 1 November 1989. The announcement by the press department of the Interior Ministry published on Friday also says that the GDR Council of Ministers has adopted a relevant resolution.

The frontier crossing to the CSSR can take place as prior to 3 October 1989 with a valid identity card for GDR citizens. Thus a repeatedly voiced desire has been met to return to normality in travel with the neighboring socialist country.

The basic premise is, the announcement continues, that GDR citizens who may possibly entertain the idea of leaving their country, despite the fact that everybody is needed here, can apply in the GDR for permanent exit to the Internal Affairs departments. These applications are being processed within a short period.

FRG 'Spying' on Former GDR Citizens

AU3010115789 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] The FRG Office for the Protection of the Constitution is spying on former GDR citizens. This was stated by State Secretary in the FRG Interior Ministry Hans Neusel in the Mainz ZDF Television Network's "Bonn Direkt" program. Since January this year, this intelligence service has compiled a giant computer data index. Social Democratic Party politician Wilhelm Noebel said that the storage of data on former GDR citizens was a scandal. He said that this had been done without the Bundestag's knowledge.

Commentary Criticizes Constant FRG Advice

AU3010130289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 1

[Werner Micke commentary: "Guardians"]

[Text] "It is not our business to give advice and set goals from here." This was said by FRG Presdient Weizsaecker and refers to the attitude which should be adopted by FRG politicians on the GDR.

How much is the good advice of the FRG head of state, which was given at the conference of the Metal Workers' Trade Union over the weekend [21-22 October], heeded? Even though Chancellor Kohl considered it necessary to agree with the president by saying that the GDR citizens "do not need any guardians," he did precisely the contrary with the next breath: He cited a whole list of things which the GDR citizens "absolutely need" in his view. The same was done by—to cite just a few of the most prominent people—Interior Minister Schaueble; Dregger, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union Bundestag Group; and Socialist Party of Germany Chairman Vogel. This list of great speakers could be continued at will.

Why is the president not listened to? Is what he said not sensible? Does it not correspond with the Basic Treaty between the two German states and with the principle of noninterference, which was also set down in this treaty?

West Berlin Mayor Meets Official in East Berlin

LD2910165589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At the invitation of the Consistorial President Manfred Stolpe, there was a meeting in Berlin on Sunday afternoon between Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Politburo member Guenther Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Area (Bezirk) Executive, Mayor Erhard Krack, the mayor of Berlin (West), Walter Momper, chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] of Berlin (West), the head of the State Chancellery of the Senate, Professor Dieter Schroeder, and the general superintendent of the Evangelical Church of Berlin-Brandenburg, Dr Guenter Krusche.

The mayor of Berlin (West) was informed by Guenter Schabowski about the change in the policy of the SED introduced by the Ninth session of the Central Committee [CC] of the SED, on the course of renewal and of dialogue, in order to strengthen socialism in the GDR and to make it more attractive. In the course of the talks, topical issues concerning relations with Berlin (West) were discussed.

Walter Momper asked that his greetings and wishes for success should be passed on to Egon Krenz, general secretary of the CC of the SED and chairman of the State Council of the GDR. He expressed his interest in a meeting with Egon Krenz as soon as possible.

Talks With Schabowski, Krack

LD2910205789 Hamburg DPA in German 1817 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA)—Governing Mayor of Berlin Walter Momper believes that there will be "genuine freedom to travel" in the foreseeable future, following a talk with Politburo member Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin area Socialist

Unity of Germany Executive, Momper said that his confidence has grown that "the reform process in the GDR will be continued."

Momper had a 2-hour talks with Schabowski and East Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack in East Berlin today. Dieter Schroeder, the head of the Berlin Senate Chancellery also took part in the talk in a hotel room, which came about as a result of the mediation of Consistory President Manfred Stople. Earlier, Momper spoke with representatives of the opposition—the "New Forum" and the Social Democratic Party in the GDR.

In the talks with the representatives of the state, Momper gained the impression that Schabowski is serious about the announced reforms and freedom to travel, Senate spokesman Werner Kolhof told DPA. Schabowski briefed Momper on the state of the discussion of the new travel laws in the GDR leadership. Questions concerning the current situation in the GDR and the foreign currency problem connected with travel freedom were also discussed. For his part Momper reiterated his interest in an early talk with the new GDR state and party head, Egon Krenz. [passage omitted]

Assesses Talks

AU3010104789 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] According to Berlin Governing Mayor Walter Momper, the new GDR travel law will be enacted early in December. A day after his talks with Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the Berlin Bezirk SED leadership, Momper said in an interview with Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network today [30 October] that his partner in the talks had assured him that the new regulation would be presented in the next few days. Anyone applying for a passport would get one and would also be allowed to travel. The only exceptions were the members of the security organs.

The governing mayor has the impression that there is an atmosphere of departure everywhere in the GDR, even within the SED. He said that he was particularly impressed by the clarity and determination by which Bezirk party chief Schabowski was striving to bring about changes.

Momper held separate talks with representatives of reform groups and party officials in East Berlin yesterday [29 October].

Newspaper Interviews 'New Forum' Co-Founder

LD2810083289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0506 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—"A socialist country emerging from reforms and not an elbow society [as received]. A society in which it really is a matter of cooperation, of fraternity." Rolf Henrich, co-founder of "New Forum" expressed this idea about the GDR's future in an interview in today's DER MORGEN.

Asked why "New Forum" was created some 6 weeks ago, Henrich stated that this had been in response to the hole in the curtain on the Austro-Hungarian border. "So many left. Inevitably the questions arose for mainly young people: Why do I decide in favor of the GDR? They want reasons for this, the feeling of a collective identity. The first signatories of "New Forum" were 30 men and women. Our ideas is that there has to be a platform below the party level where citizens can articulate themselves politically; reforms from above are only lasting if they have a democratic safeguard below. That is a lesson from socialist history. That has nothing to do with questioning the leading role of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany."

Henrich told DER MORGEN that as many organizations had to be created as there were social needs. In this no fears of contact should be linked to the concept of opposition. "Kant said in the 'Dispute of the Faculties' something to the effect that every government needs an opposition, its severe and critical interjections so that its mistakes will be pointed out to it." "New Forum" is an opposition movement in this sense, even if it were later permitted. It wants to make proposals and counterproposals and where necessary examine draft laws, etc.

Henrich welcomes the dialogue which has been set in motion in the GDR. However, he believes a dialogue based on subjects could not take place on the streets. "The opinion of the people can be heard. However, since the large demonstration in Leipzig on 9 October the political climate in the GDR has changed qualitatively. Now a topical dialogue has to begin and very rapidly give signals so that confidence in the new leadership grows.

Bohley Also Interviewed

AU3010114389 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] The Berlin painter Baerbel Bohley of the "New Forum" said in an interview with GDR radio today [30 October] that the changes should be made irreversible. She said that on principle she welcomed the idea that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] was trying to lead the reform movement. However, she also expressed considerable skepticism and said that she was extremely suspicious of the old politicians who did not exercise enough self-criticism. She added that confidence could not be forced; it had to grow.

According to Baerbel Bohley, the "New Forum" is in favor of socialism in a different form; however, it does not yet have a concept in this respect. She advocated a state that was ruled by the law to a larger degree and demanded the legalization of the "New Forum" so it could take part in dialogue as an equal partner.

Tisch To Submit to Vote of Confidence

AU2810200489 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] The chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB], Harry Tisch, announced on a television youth program today that he will submit himself to a vote of confidence at the National Executive Council on Monday [30 October]. In a controversial discussion with trade union members and journalists, Tisch made it clear that he is reacting to recent cancellations of FDGB membership and calls for his resignation. He admitted that he is among those responsible for the great loss of confidence that not only the FDGB leadership, but also the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the state have suffered. Without a real analysis of the reasons for the emigration of so many, mainly young people, changes in the GDR cannot be real changes, he conceded. Tisch's statement that the whole situation had become clear only during the past few months met with criticism. Workers told him that he should have sought real dialogue with them in order to inform himself.

CDU Urges Comprehensive 'Fundamental' Reforms

LD2710172189 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA)—The GDR-CDU [Christian Democratic Union] has presented an extensive keynote paper "on the present and future" which calls for comprehensive and fundamental reforms. The paper, which became known in East Berlin on 27 October, says that the CDU is an "independent and autonomous party." The Presidium of the main executive proposes to convene the 17th CDU party congress ahead of schedule.

"It is high time to speak within the party and before the public of our country on what has to be changed and what has to be done to ensure that trust will once again grow among us and in society," the position description is headed. It will be published in the party press on 28 October.

Needed above all is a "fundamentally changed public life in which moral-ethical values are at the top of the list and which is politically characterized by living democracy, the strict rule of law, and a realistic media." Also called for is the "essential equality" of all the citizens as well as a "new constructive relationship between state and church". [passage omitted]

The passages on the party's principles state that the CDU is a party of Christians, a party in the GDR, and a party of socialism, peace, humanism, and intellectual breadth.

Widespread Demonstrations Noted in Cities

'Tens of Thousands'

LD2710222489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2128 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Tens of thousands of citizens demonstrated in several GDR cities on Friday evening. They thus expressed their demands for further changes in the political, economic, and cultural life of the country and the towns and villages.

Karl-Marx-Stadt: About 10,000 citizens of Karl-Marx-Stadt moved in a peaceful demonstration through the city center. Shouting slogans they asked passers-by to join the march. Banners bore inscriptions such as: "We want to see action." Many participants subsequently went to attend discussions in public rooms, clubs, or churches.

Earlier Chief Mayor Dr Eberhard Langer had met 25 spokesmen of a citizens' initiative of the city for the second town-hall talk. Deputies of the "New Forum" and church groups as well as interested citizens are members of the initiative. The problems are being discussed in working groups who have been assured of suitable premises by Dr Langer.

Senftenberg: Some 3,500 citizens held a meeting in the market square in Lauchhammer tonight. Deputations of the city council, representatives of the lignite processing enterprises and the "Fritz Selbmann" gas combine Schwarze Pumpe [Black Pump] as well as Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] functionaries and members of the local state organs answered their questions. The participants expressed in talks and on banners their views on social renewal. They expressed their concern about environmental protection in the coal-mining district and demanded more effective public control on housing allocation.

Over 1,000 people gathered in the mining town Grossraeschen first in the courtyard and then in the gymnasium of the 5th Secondary School. Their questions were answered interalia by Karl-Heinz Wagner, first secretary of the SED Senftenberg district [kreis] executive.

Saalfeld: Over 2,000 citizens tonight took up an invitation to attend a peace prayer in Saalfeld Johannis Church. Afterward over 8,000 people attended a demonstration through the center of the district [kreis] city. With burning candles and banners they moved to the market square where talks with the mayor and other officials of the City Council as well as members of the SED Saalfeld district executive and social organisations took place.

Dresden: About 12,000 citizens of Dresden demonstrated also on Friday in the center of the city. They marched between Altmarkt and Neustadt and were a considerable obstacle to traffic. In slogans they called for more rule of law and the relentless clarification of infringements by the police.

Guestrow: About 20,000 citizens from Guestrow and the surrounding area gathered tonight for a peaceful demonstration. For 1 hour they moved through the city center. Placards called for the legalization of the "New Forum" group. People's Police forces adopted traffic- regulating measures to ensure an incident-free demonstration which ended in the Cathedral Square. Afterward the organizers arranged a talk in Guestrow Cathedral. Heiko Lietz, a church worker of the Badendiek parish, thanked the cathedral parish for having made their church available as a venue for the talk, and the state organs for having contributed to the smooth outcome of the demonstration. He affirmed willingness to take part in the rounds of dialogue organized by the council of the city and of the district.

30,000 in Plauen

LD2810173189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)—More than 30,000 people gathered Saturday afternoon for a demonstration in front of the town hall of Plauen (GDR Bezirk [area] Karl-Marx-Stadt). With banners, chants, and using loudspeakers, the participants, including thousands from other [Kreis districts] and Bezirk, demanded free elections, decimation of the administrative apparatus, press freedom, and freedom to travel, as well as the legalization of the "New Forum." There were also criticisms of past wrong decisions in local policy matters.

With demands like "No more speeches, we want to see action," they urged swift solutions of current problems. After the 1-hour demonstration, citizens, including many young people and parents with children, formed a peaceful procession several kilometers long through the city.

6,000 in Greiz

LD2810180589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Gera (ADN)—About 6,000 citizens gathered for an authorized demonstration in Greiz (GDR's Gera Area) on Saturday afternoon. Marching across the Peace Bridge through the city center to the central square, they carried numerous banners with them, as well as photographs of Mikhail Gorbachev. With slogans and chants, they demanded, among other things: "New Forum," more democracy and press freedom, free elections, and peace instructions instead of military instructions.

During the peaceful march, a group of stewards wearing white armbands, organized by the demonstrators, ensured the disciplined course of the march.

5,000 in Ueckermuende

LD2910214189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Neubrandenburg (ADN)—Some 5,000 to 6,000 citizens gathered for a peaceful demonstration in Ueckermuende (GDR Area Brandenburg) after a service in the Marienkirche on Sunday. From the church, the procession led to the Ueckerpark, where at a rally numerous speakers criticized defects and shortcomings in local policy. They demanded, among other things, the reduction of the apparatus of the SED District Executive and of the District Council. There was criticism of inadequate reporting in the SED Area newspaper FREIE ERDE.

Superintendent Juergen Jehsert came out in favor of more freedom of religion and the abolition of military education. Banners read "New wine in new bottles" and "Enough words, let's see action."

More in Rostock

LD2810225789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2209 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Rostock (ADN)—Thousands of citizens of Rostock gathered for a demonstration in the city center on Saturday evening. In chants and on banners they demanded, among other things, "Democracy—now or never," press freedom, a civilian alternative to military service, and legalization of "New Forum."

Some of the demonstrators accepted the invitation from the mayor, Dr Henning Schleif, to a discussion in the town hall. Afterward, at the end of the march, he addressed all the demonstrators in a frank, sometimes very heated debate in the Ernst Thaelmann Square in the city center. They talked about the development of the area capital [Rostock], travel opportunities, housing problems and the reduction of privileges for individual citizens.

Rostock's mayor informed the crowd of the resolution of the council, reached the previous day, to have an extraordinary meeting of the city assembly in the sport and congress hall on 6 November. The biggest hall in the city was chosen to give as many citizens as possible a chance to attend.

Citizens, Officials Meet for Dialogue

Debate in Erfurt

LD2810191789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Erfurt (ADN)—Erfut Mayor Rosemarie Seibert invited citizens to a public discussion about current problems in the 2,000-seat Thuringia Hall on Saturday. There were so many people who wanted to attend the 4-hour discussion that another 500 or 600 people followed the often-heated debate via loudspeakers in front of the packed hall.

A new democratic spirit on the basis of socialism has arisen in Erfurt as well, said the mayor at the beginning, summing up two previous town hall discussions. The precondition for businesslike debate and for effective change was the involvement of everyone in the process of change, irrespective even of opposing views.

Matthias Buechner also advocated such a culture of debate. On behalf of the "New Forum" group, he wanted to give assurance that it was not in favor of a return to capitalism, but for a reform-oriented socialist state under the rule of law. Speaking of the objectively existing claim to leadership by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, his view was that it had to be justified again and again through quality.

He was not among those who wanted to push responsibility onto someone else, Gerhard Mueller said in his first contribution to the debate. The candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the area executive said that apparently the party had hesitated too long, but was now facing up to the new tasks, and would not allow the process to be stopped halfway. It was a matter of far-reaching changes. The role of the people's representative assemblies had to be reconsidered; profound economic reforms were needed. [passage omitted]

'Berlin Sunday Talks'

LD2910095789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0851 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—"Open Doors, Open Words" is the motto of the "Berlin Sunday talks" that started this morning in the GDR capital. Chief Mayor Erhard Krack invited all interested citizens to the Red Town Hall and the Congress Hall on Alexanderplatz Square at 1000 but because of the great crowd, the event, originally planned for the city Deputies' Hall of the Red Town Hall, was moved outside in front of the building, and began ahead of schedule.

Representatives from the Berlin Bezirk [area] organizations of all parties, including Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo member Guenter Schabowski, the chief mayor, and other personalities from politics, the economy, culture and science, from mass organizations and the media, the public prosecutor's office, and people's police made themselves available for discussion.

Politicians, city councillors, enterprise managers, trade unionists, scientists, doctors, artists, authors and journalists also met in the overcrowded three halls of the Congress Hall for rounds of talks with interested parties from all areas of the population. The first citizens even arrived 1 and ½ hours before the start to secure a seat at the talks.

Leipzig Discussions

AU2910135389 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] The Sunday discussions "Open Doors, Open Words" started in Berlin this morning. Mayor Krack had invited citizens to hold a dialogue. The talks take place in front of the great City Hall and in the Congress Hall on Alexanderplatz. Because of the great interest, the event that was originally planned to take place in the assembly room of the City Hall is being held in front of the building now. The three rooms at the Congress Hall are packed with people. Numerous citizens arrived as early as 1 and ½ hours before the beginning in order to get seats. Politicians from all parties, city councilors, trade unionists, as well as representatives from the economy, the media, culture, and from the sphere of justice are replying to critical remarks, to questions and proposals of the citizens. Guenter Schabowski is participating in the discussion in front of the City Hall.

In Leipzig, discussions are being held in the Gewandhaus Building, in the new City Hall, in lecture halls at the university, and at the opera.

Police Actions Questioned

AU2910140289 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] During the Sunday discussions in front of the Red City Hall, Berlin Mayor Krack suggested establishing a committee of the City Parliament which should investigate the incidents and attacks that occurred during demonstrations 3 weeks ago. This committee should include representatives from all parties and organizations and interested citizens. Urged by the citizens, Berlin Police President Rausch again expressed deep regret and apologized for the brutal actions that occurred. He announced that disciplinary measures are planned to be taken against members of the protection and security organs involved.

Questions concerning the leading role of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] during 40 years of the GDR's existence were asked and partly answered amid applause and boos. New travel regulations, new concepts for education and training, as well as the work of the Free German Youth and pioneer organizations in the schools were also discussed. Other topics included the electoral law, privileges, and the socialist rule of law.

Several speakers called for a new beginning. A change is not possible without the officials assuming responsibility for mistakes that were made, they pointed out. They stressed that personal consequences are necessary.

Just like the event in front of the City Hall, discussions at the packed Congress Hall on Alexanderplatz also started before the planned time. Interested citizens also participated in discussions in the information center of the television tower, where another meeting place was arranged at short notice.

In Leipzig, discussions are taking place at the Gewandhaus Building, in the new City Hall, in lecture halls at the university, and at the opera. In Karl-Marx-Stadt nearly 1,000 citizens from all sections of the population are holding a discussion with responsible representatives of the SED Bezirk leadership, of the National Front, and from the spheres of economy, culture, and science. Representatives of the "New Forum" are also present.

Protests Part of 'Culture'

LD2910143189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At a public dialogue in the center of Berlin today, Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk [area] Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] executive and SED Politburo member, endorsed orderly demonstrations for citizens' demands. Within the framework of the "Berlin Sunday Talks" he said to loud applause: "The demonstration will be part of the political culture in Berlin." With the demand for the approved demonstrations he is not concerned with "restrictions or anything similar" but is concerned solely with avoiding violence and bloodshed. Approval ensures that a calm course, free of disruption, is guaranteed by demonstrators, police, and the forces of order alike.

Debate in Karl-Marx-Stadt

LD2910151189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 29 Oct 89

["Open discussion of Social Problems in Karl-Marx-Stadt"—ADN headline]

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt—Some 800 citizens of all strata and political schools of thought came together in Karl-Marx-Stadt today for a lively debate of the causes and effects of the social situation and of solutions to the problems in the GDR. The discussion in the crowded Karl-Marx-Hall, organized by the Bezirk [area] Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Executive, focused on the authorization of the New Forum, early elections at all levels, economic problems, environmental protection and the labor situation, and personnel and structural consequences in the SED and the government.

The discussion and with representatives of the Bezirk SED Executive, the National Front, industry, culture and science, and with spokespersons of the New Forum, was quite sharp at times and was accompanied by whistles, boos, rhythmic clapping, and interjections. Many of the partners in the talk were at pains to be objective, levelheaded, and constructive. The suggestion that the discussions be continued next Sunday at the largest possible place of assembly met with approval.

Karl-Marx-Stadt Forum

LD2910233489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)—There was a discussion on the causes and effects of the social crisis in the GDR and on the possible solutions in the "Forum" center in Karl-Marx-Stadt on Sunday, which was attended by about 800 people. [passage omitted]

One citizen asked about an information paper issued by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany leadership concerning the "New Forum" in which this group is accused of being hostile to the state, to which he objected. Area Secretary Wolfgang Enders said that today this paper was no longer in line with the standpoint of the party. There were speeches and responses to speeches in which differing views were expressed, for example on the renewal of the SED and on the role of other parties and groups. [passage omitted]

Margot Honecker Criticized

AU2910165089 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Thousands of Berlin citizens participated in the Sunday talks "Open Doors, Open Words." Representatives from all spheres of society were willing to answer questions in the controversial discussions. Mayor Krack suggested establishing a commission that should investigate the incidents and attacks that occurred during the demonstrations 3 weeks ago.

There were massive calls for the resignation of Education Minister Margot Honecker. Many speakers pointed out that the leading role of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] must be proved time and again. The statement by the chairman of the SED Auditing Commission, Seibt, that he believed that there was nothing wrong in the party, was met with displeasure. Now he thinks that there are things that could be improved, he added. The first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, Schabowski, interrupted him, saying that things must improve. At the same time, Schabowski spoke in favor of authorized and orderly demonstrations for citizens' demands. What is important is that violence and bloodshed are avoided. He literally stated that demonstrations will be part of the political culture in Berlin. He was asked when the media will announce a demonstration of artists and cultural workers planned for 4 November.

Concerning the possible recognition of the opposition, Schabowski stated that a definition of this term is needed. Dialogue will be carried out with all who act on the basis of the Constitution, he stressed.

Several participants in the discussion criticized privileges that officials enjoy concerning housing, the opportunity to purchase goods, and travel opportunities. There are plans to convert the (?Wandlitz) village into a vacation area. Schabowski stated that efforts are under way to abolish such things.

The deputy chief of AKTUELLE KAMERA, (?Makosch) described the "Black Channel" program as no longer up to date. It should be replaced by a news magazine about environmental problems and relations between the two German states.

In Leipzig, discussions were held at the Gewandhaus Building, the new City Hall, in lecture halls at the university, and at the opera. Boos, rhythmic applause, and interjections accompanied the debate in Karl-Marx-Stadt, which, among other things, focused on the admission of the "New Forum," early elections at all levels, economic problems, as well as personal and structural consequences within the SED and the government.

At Berlin's Erloeserkirche Church yesterday, writer Christa Wolf and other authors and artists called for the establishment of an independent committee to investigate police attacks that occurred on 7 October. During the event, in which several thousands of people participated, protocols from memory as well as reports by citizens were read aloud. As Christa Wolf pointed out, it is not only a question of calling the responsible persons to account, but also of elucidating the reasons for the readiness for hostilities and violence. She described Stalinism as the basic evil of nearly all evils in the GDR's 40 years of existence. Stefan Heym mentioned the credibility of the state leadership, stressing that this can only be achieved through deeds. The distrust among the population has never before been greater than it is now. State officials must serve the people and must not be its lords and masters. Concerning the current situation, Christoph Hein pointed out that an era has started in which resolutions are no longer needed, but actions.

Schabowski on Significance of Berlin Protests

LD2910175589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Guenter Schabowski has described demonstrations and forms of public dialogue such as that today outside Berlin's Red Town Hall as "sensible and meaningful." It is good that in this way many people "are showing themselves to be tremendously politically sensitized and are contributing their ideas to the debate," he said in an interview for BBC Television.

It is the business of many experts, and not only those of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the other parties, to examine these suggestions to see if they are realistic and applicable and thus to determine the concept of the GDR's further development. This is also especially important for the SED in preparing for its party congress. He is convinced that "orderly demonstrations will belong to the expression of political opinions." One can probably no longer exclude them from political life.

In an interview with East Berlin Radio, Schabowski said that the meeting outside the Red Town Hall has resulted in a whole series of new starting points for discussion. They concern the party, the forthcoming party elections, and tuning in to the questions that will, of course, play a large role in these elections as well as the question connected with this Sunday mass dialogue of regaining lost trust among the population and in one's own party.

Schabowski Says Demonstrations To Be Authorized

AU3010094989 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] With the beginning of regular Sunday talks in Berlin and public debates in Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and other cities, the dialogue for a renewal of socialism in the GDR was continued yesterday [29 October]. Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], said that these mass discussions were sensible and reasonable. Many people have become extremely sensitive politically and they contributed their ideas to the debate, he said. Their suggestions should now be examined, and whatever was feasible should be included in the concept of the GDR's further development, Schabowski said.

Schabowski also spoke about a new approach in reflections on how the SED could regain confidence among the people and its members. He assured an audience of 20,000 that authorized demonstrations would become part of the political culture. He added that the change was the result of the discussions, including in the party leadership, and these discussions were continuing.

Participants in the discussion stressed time and again that such a change would not be credible without the responsible people publicly admitting that they were responsible for the state of affairs.

It was announced in Karl-Marx-Stadt that all environmental pollution data will be released as of 1 January 1990. In addition, a smog decree will soon enter into force for this bezirk.

'Hard Core' of Demonstrators Criticized

AU2710135589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 2

[Haja Herbell commentary: "We Need Dialogue, not Unrest and Roaring"]

[Text] Dialogue is being carried out and will continue to be carried out everywhere in the country. Workers and peasants, scientists and artist, and people from all walks of life want it, including the church. Thus, Bishop Leich agreed with Egon Krenz that all sections of the population must be involved as mature citizens in the democratic formation of the will while all civic rights and duties must be observed at the same time. Both sides expressed the willingness to hold a sincere and frank dialogue, to link it with efforts for a broad consensus, and to exclude nobody. Respect for the tasks of the other side are required in this connection. It must be ensured that dialogue is not disturbed, endangered, or even made impossible through inconsiderate actions.

These constructive and prudent words have apparently not been understood by everybody. Another demonstration, which had been announced in churches, was staged in Alexanderplatz in Berlin around 1700 hours on Tuesday [24 October]. The demonstrators marched through Rathausstrasse road to the Palace of the Republic, and through Karl-Liebknecht-Strasse back to Alexanderplatz—with about 12,000 people participating. There, many started sensible discussions with passers-by. Another group, however, continued their march through the Prenzlau and Schoenburg alleys to get to Gethsemane Church. From there, the hard core—

several hundred people, some of whom were apparently drunk by that time—marched back to the city center.

There they shouted out their intention to march to the Brandenburg Gate, with the apparent goal of risking a violent mass border breakthrough. Members of the People's Police then blocked the road. At this point the hard core began to rage. They spit in the faces of members of the People's Police. They held burning candles under the chins of others. Only half an hour before midnight the rioting dissolved...

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the city government, the public transports, etcetera, received numerous calls yesterday [25 October]: Berlin citizens asked when this serious disturbance of peace and order would finally stop. Mothers complained that their children could not sleep. Bus and streetcar drivers wanted to know how they should maintain regular traffic under the conditions mentioned. People who wanted to walk or drive home in their cars complained about road blockades. Many citizens called to say that they wanted to be protected by our People's Police and the other security organs from such troublemakers.

We ask the following question: Are hour-long demonstrations and roaring the preconditions that make dialogue possible? Is this meant to be the culture of political discussions that has been demanded so often? Is it not true that demonstrations, no matter how peaceful they are planned by many, maybe the majority of participants, harbor the danger of ending differently from the way they started?

Our society that has to tackle so many new things, and which must do a considerable amount of work to get things in order again—this society is put under additional strain through the demonstrations. Of course, one must differentiate. Nobody should be the victim of sweeping criticism. However, our citizens no longer want this hard core of instigators, agitators, and even violent criminals to do as they please.

No Solutions in Street

AU2610214589 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Interview with Dresden Mayor Berghofer by unidentified ZDF reporter in Dresden after the city assembly session on 26 October—recorded]

[Text] [Berghofer] A process has been set into motion for all citizens involved in my city, and it will be painful because we will have to part with some things, with some concepts and people. This is something that is still unpredictable today. I see the biggest danger in talking too much about dialogue and not leading it—in the necessary businesslike manner and with feasibility—toward specific results, because this would further strain our relationship of trust with the people in my city. Avoiding this will require skill.

On the other hand, I see this dialogue, this new way of dealing with each other, endangered by the fact that the street is still considered the place to seek solutions. This will not be constructive, and I have seen this on various occasions over the past few days. In the street statements can be made; they are certainly necessary.

[Unidentified reporter] This was done by a worker here today.

[Berghofer] Correct, but renewal is not possible through statements alone.

Berlin Police President Comments on Protests

AU2710124389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 8

[ND report: "Berlin Police President on Recent Demonstrations"]

[Text] East Berlin—Lieutenant General Friedhelm Rausch, president of the Berlin police, invited GDR journalists to attend a news conference at the police headquarters on Wednesday [25 October] to explain events in central Berlin on Tuesday evening [24 October]. He expressed concern over the course and the consequences of such unauthorized, and thus illegal, demonstrations.

The 12,000 demonstrators who marched through Berlin on Tuesday included a hard core that was only looking for protest and confrontation with the state power. This group of about 1,000 people marched recklessly and brawling, with banners and slogans, through the major thruways of the center of our city for 6 hours. Road, railroad and other local traffic was completely paralyzed at times. Because of delays of buses and trains, mothers were not able to fetch their children from creches and kindergartens in time. In the case of a heart attack, the Rapid Medical Aid was only able to reach a patient by a roundabout route, but luckily it arrived in time. For hours there was noise that constituted a nuisance and which lasted until 2300. After emotions had been constantly whipped up, the protesters marched in the direction of Unter den Linden under the slogan "Forward to the Brandenburg Gate." There they were stopped, without violence and without arrests, despite the fact that many demonstrators committed offenses of seriously endangering traffic, of hooliganism—including spitting at policemen—and of disturbing peace, the police president continued. It was only due to the prudence of the security organs that no incidents resulted from the provocations that were constantly aimed at them.

The representatives of the press, radio, and television had the opportunity to look at video recordings, and they also saw how public life was considerably disturbed by the demonstrations staged at the rush hour.

In a subsequent talk with journalists, the police president told NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in reply to a corresponding question that the police do not want to criminalize the demonstrators. The police were quite aware of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the demonstrators are sincerely and convincingly committed to a new awakening of the society and also accepted offers for an exchange of views during their march through central Berlin. About 600 members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, other parties, and of mass organizations had joined the demonstrators, despite the fact that the street is not the right place. However, the "hard core" ignored all this, from which can be concluded that they are not at all interested in searching for new ways in our socialist society.

The link between the Tuesday demonstration and the events that took place on 7 and 8 October was quite obvious, particularly because of the fact that numerous demonstrators who participated in the 7 and 8 October demonstrations were seen again this time. The journalist asked whether people were really mistreated in the way described in some "protocols from memory" that were submitted to the international press by church and other groups. The police president stressed that all these reports—despite the fact that they are anonymous—are being fully investigated, as pointed out by the public prosecutor. The police already know about some of the descriptions because complaints have been filed. About 150 complaints had been filed with the police by yesterday [24 October].

The police president expressed regret about the fact that there were individual cases of brutality against citizens, including citizens that were not involved, during required police actions on both days, and about the fact that members of the People's Police overstepped their authority in police stations against people brought in for legal proceedings. In such cases, disciplinary measures, and in cases were the criminal law was violated, corresponding measures will be initiated.

Businesslike talks were held with most of the citizens who filed complaints about what had happened. Where necessary, the police apologized, and possibilities of compensation were discussed in individual cases where this was required.

However, some of the reports contained in the protocols can only be described as invented horror stories, such as the mistreatment of a pregnant woman. Despite the fact that no complaint was filed and that the protocol from memory was completely anonymous, intensive investigations have been carried out into this matter, which revealed that this is pure slander. The same applies to rumors that there were two deaths. The police will turn to the public prosecutor because of such defamation, the police president stated.

In reply to a corresponding question, Lieutenant General Rausch stressed that the People's Police has always seen its work as a service for the people. What is needed now are thorough considerations and intensified dialogue with the citizens.

Official Implies Krenz Spurred Amnesty

AU2710185589 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Guenther Wendland, GDR public prosecutor general, sees the amnesty announced today as an honest answer by the state to how a conflict between everyday life and the law can be solved. If such a conflict develops, the equality of all citizens before the law has to be re-established. In a talk with Radio GDR, Wendland implied that the amnesty is due to a personal initiative by Egon Krenz. [passage omitted]

Resolution on Amnesty

LD2710122489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Following is the text of the GDR Council of State resolution on amnesty:

German Democratic Republic Council of State Resolution on Amnesty, 27 October 1989

1. Persons who committed criminal acts by illegally crossing the border as well as criminal acts which were directed at illegally obtaining emigration from the GDR before 27 October 1989 are amnestied.

Also amnestied are persons who committed criminal acts against legal and state order in connection with riotous demonstrations before 27 October 1989.

2. Exempted from the amnesty are persons who, during the act

—Used violence or called for violent acts,

—Endangered people's life or health,

—Carried weapons or used dangerous means and methods.

3. Persons sentenced to imprisonment are to be released. Sentences will not be carried out if they have not yet begun to be implemented. Those non-custodial sentences (suspended sentences, fines, public rebukes) as well as supplementary punishments and measures ordered by the courts for reintegration that have not yet been carried out are lifted.

4. Investigations and trials which have not yet been concluded to the point of being valid by law will be stopped. Persons on remand will be released. Criminal acts committed before 27 October which become known later will not be pursued.

5. The GDR attorney general is charged with striking entries from the criminal register for those persons who

—Are included in this amnesty,

—Were solely sentenced for illegally crossing the border in accordance with paragraph 213, subsections 1, 2, and 3, figures 3 to 6, of the Criminal Code or whose prosecution is terminated in accordance with this and where the sentence has already been imposed.

6. Other criminal acts as well as claims for compensation are not affected by the amnesty.

7. Release from custody and remand are to be concluded by 30 November 1989.

8. Local councils, enterprises, and institutions as well as cooperative committees must secure their equal integration into the work process and provide them with housing on the basis of the law on reintegration into social life of citizens released from custody of 7 April 1977 (Legal gazette I No. 10/1977, p 98).

9. The GDR attorney general must guarantee the amnesty is carried out in cooperation with the heads of the national justice and security bodies and report to the Council of State on this.

Berlin, 27 October 1989

Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Egon Krenz

Secretary of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Heinz Eichler

'New Forum' Praise

LD2710125189 Hamburg DPA in German 1105 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—The co-initiator of the "New Forum," Baerbel Bohley, welcomed the amnesty and described it as "the first step we have been waiting for." It is a "genuine first step" and "very important," she said. She hoped the trials against the people who did not fall under the amnesty will be made public. However, the demand for an investigative commission which would work in public to investigate incidents in connection with the demonstrations was not answered by the amnesty.

FDJ Suggests Forming Students Association

AU2710125289 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Jochen Willerding, chairman of the Free German Youth [FDJ] group in the GDR People's Chamber, has demanded today that everything must be done to restore the credibility of the Parliament as the highest legislative organ. At a meeting during which People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann spoke to the young deputies, Willerding said that the meeting today was an initial step in this respect. He said that the FDJ group had suggested a meeting of the People's Chamber, at which the government should expound immediate measures.

Meanwhile, following controversial discussions, the FDJ Central Council decided at its meeting which was continued today, that the possibilities of the representation of students' interests should be considerably expanded. It would have to be examined whether the existing structures would have to be reorganized, the Council said. The FDJ leaderships of universities, colleges, and technical schools can file applications to the Central Council for forming a socialist students' association in the scope of the FDJ. A decision in this respect would be made at the next FDJ parliament, the Council said.

Demands Reaction

LD2710133389 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In talks with Horst Sindermann, the FDJ [Free German Youth] group in the People's Chamber demanded an immediate reaction by the highest popular representation to the country's situation. This could be a first step toward regaining the credibility and authority of the 500 elected deputies. Proposals were forwarded on the chamber's way of working, on the coming travel regulations, on environmental protection, and on basic changes in the economy.

The young people supported the proposal to split up the People's Chamber committee for industry, construction, and transport even before the new national economic plan was passed. All deputies had to be punctually informed, and not only on this law; several readings followed, as did experts' intervention. [as received] The People's Chamber president cited wrong decisions concerning the economy and concerning dealing with citizens as causes of the loss of confidence.

Further on Demands

LD2710163589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—The FDJ [Free German Youth] group in the GDR People's Chamber has demanded an immediate reaction by the highest popular representation on the situation in the country, to which end a plenary session should be called. In talks today with People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, representatives of the group expressed the view that this could be a first step in restoring the credibility and authority of the 500 elected deputies with citizens.

The president was of the opinion that the plenary session should not meet until measures for change could be passed. The FDJ did not share this opinion. [passage omitted]

Accountability by ministers is not only required in the committees, but also during the chamber session. The work of the parliamentary groups must be strongly qualified. Instead of "long and unrealistic lecture," interesting debates should be held and they should work more effectively.

It was suggested that travel should not only be possible from 18 years of age. "How would it be with youth travel groups from 14 years old?" one young person asked. Checkable time limits should be set for processing applications.

It was also suggested that a law on protecting the forests should be worked out. The group supported the intention to form an environment committee as well as the open availability of data corresponding to international treaties and strict checks.

On the controverial issue of the economy, a building worker suggested: The plan for 1990 should only be half-covered by state targets. As for the remainder, the enterprises themselves should be able to determine for whom and on what they worked. The measure of plan fulfillment should be net profit alone.

During this discussion, Horst Sindermann cited mistakes in the economy and in dealing with citizens. Referring to groups such as "New Forum" and "SDP" [Social Democratic Party] one had to consider—basd on the Soviet experience—how they could be included in the dialogue in so as far as they could strengthen socialist positions.

Pen Club Addresses Krenz on State of Reforms

LD2710143589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Members of the presidium of the GDR's Pen Center—Guenter Civejdrak, Fredrich Dieckmann, Fritz Rudolf Fries, Stephan Hermlin, Walter Kaufmann (general secretary), Rainer Kerndl, Helga Koenigsdorf, Werner Liersch, Jean Villain—have conveyed the following statement addressed to the chairman of the Council of State, Egon Krenz, to ADN:

"In statements and demonstrations our country's citizens demand far-reaching changes and reforms. The leaders of the five allied parties made these their own on 12 October 1989. New tones and changed attitudes are coming from the top of the Council of State and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. Only a restructuring of the state and further areas of society can remove the causes of the economic, political, and moral crisis, which has long been smoldering, and which has now erupted. A further increase in the problems might endanger the existence of socialism and allow our country to become a seat of danger in Europe. The repeated pointing to sufficient structures of forming political opinions and will cannot be convincing as these structures have repeatedly failed over a long period of time. There is a need for qualitatively expanded structures, including the principle of the division of powers as well as a fundamental opening-up guaranteed in law. We particularly support complete respect for the individual responsibility of the publishing houses and editorial offices. We state our consternation at the attempt by state bodies to declare associations, sustained by justified concern for the future of the state and society, unconstitutional without examination. Rather such actions are unconstitutional in the sense of Article 29 of our Constitution, which lays down the right of association.

Socialism is unthinkable without a variety of political opinions and organizational forms, the coordination of which may not be the monopoly of the authorities but which must develop as a democratic process. Exactly this is stated by Articles 21, 22, and 27-30 of our Constitution. We demand the immediate creation of an independent and empowered legal authority which will check existing laws, decrees, orders, practices as to their constitutionality. The often-witnessed illegal and inhumane treatement, linked with physical and psychological terror, of detained citizens by the GDR security forces fills us with outrage, over and beyond the fact of arbitrary detentions. As state citizens, as writers, and obligated by the charter of the international Pen Club to assume responsibility for the freedom of the word and the preservation of human dignity, we call on all members of our center to cooperate in public statements to safeguard Articles 27-30 of the Constitution, which guarantee press freedom, freedom of assembly, the right to association and the inviolability of the person. Bearing past and future in mind, we demand the disclosure of personal and collective responsibility for the organization of state affairs in their individual areas. We support rapid and decisive steps which place the relationship between state and citizens on a new, truly socialist, and therefore truly democratic foundation."

Letter Answered

LD2710143689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—As he told ADN, the president of the GDR Center, Professor Heinz Kamnitzer, has given the following response to the statement by members of the GDR Pen Center presidium:

"The International Pen Club may neither speak out in favor of or against a social order or state constitution, never mind sit in judgment on it. Its basic principles are clear and limited to the plea for a world without war, without racial mania and national arrogance, for good neighborliness between all states and freedom of speech.

Only this self-restriction protected the international club of writers from breaking up and made it possible to include members ranging from the conservatives to the communists.

Whoever shakes at the International Pen Club charter contravenes its principles, harms its uniqueness, and damages the common ground that has been achieved.

Since the members of the presidium of the GDR center who were present at the 26 October 1989 session made a statement that was incompatible with the International Pen Club's guidelines and that was against my advice, I will no longer stand as a candidate for president and will immediately cease my involvement."

Krolikowski Says Mistakes Not Assessed

LD2710173489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Bernburg (ADN)—With the statement of 11 October, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Politburo, according to its member Werner Krolikowski, has made clear that the mistake was made of not having assessed realistically enough the social development in the GDR. "Therefore we have launched a change in our policy which is extraordinarily significant since it is to meet the situation in our country and the requirements resulting from it," Krolikowski said on 27 October at a forum with agricultural scientists and students of the College for Agriculture and Foodstuffs in Bernburg Halle Bezirk [area].

The SED Politburo member expressed his conviction that the 10th session of the SED Central Committee, beginning on 8 November, will adopt important new contents and measures for the continuation of SED policy. He was hurt by the loss of confidence. Confidence has to be regained and should not be blind, but includes the sincere participation in word and deed of all, as well as social control. Krolikowski asked that all the citizens participate on such a basis, especially now in this complicated period in order to help the policy of change towards a breakthrough. Everything has to be discussed sensibly, better work must be done so that life in socialism will be more beautiful for everyone."

"In my view, the SED is the leading force in our state. And that it should remain, that is a principle of the Constitution," Krolikowski said in reply to a question from a female student. However, the challenge linked to it has to be realized day in day out. The SED, which derives its support from the working class, is working closely together with the other parties of the democratic block. This is reflected by the People's Chamber and the Parish Council as well as the Council of Ministers.

Asked by a research student about the possible convertibility of the GDR currency, the Politburo member replied that this was being considered, but that no solution could be seen for the near future. "Our mark must first become worth more. That is a heavy demand and depends on the further performance rise, depends on how much we can gain in the world market for everry Mark of input at home."

Asked about the "New Forum," Krolikowski expressed the view that "we must talk with everybody." Representatives of the "New Forum," too, had expressed their view to work for the improvement of socialism. However, there were also views which were not acceptable.

Other questions referred to the wages policy, self-financing of investments, environmental protection, certain retail trade prices, and the material and technological provisions as well as the initial and further training in higher education.

Leave Suspended for Berlin Wall Guards

AU2710211989 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 27 Oct 89 p 5

[Werner Kahl report: "Suspension of Leave for the Guards of the Wall"]

[Excerpt] Berlin—An unlimited suspension of time off and leave has been ordered for all soldiers of the GDR border troops at the Berlin Wall. According to information from border guards, the suspension was justified with the continuing danger from demonstrations in East Berlin, which march to the Brandenburg gate or to other checkpoints in the Eastern part of the city. It is unknown whether the units along the inner-German border have also been put on alert. [passage omitted]

Revisions Planned for Television News Shows

LD2910222089 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1951 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—GDR television will be giving a new shape to its news programs. According to Klaus Schickhelm, editor in chief of "Aktuelle Kamera," in a speech "on his own behalf" on the Sunday evening news, the broadcast on the first channel at 1930 already "looks different from before." The most important change: 20 minutes of short, interesting information and about 10 minutes, of a varied kind, more on the topic of the day.

Starting Monday, there will be brief news at about 2130 after the main program of the evening. In future, also starting 30 October, there will be a new daily "Aktuelle Kamera" program, "AK 2," from Monday to Friday at 2200 hours on Channel 2. A journalist in the studio will give the most important political events of the day for 15 minutes. As well as the review of the news, there will also be an interview with an expert guest, a report on a discussion or a direct report from a foreign correspondent. Thus the previous "Aktuelle Kamera" at 2130 on Channel 2 will be dropped. In the future there will be news at the end of the evening's broadcast on the first and the second channel. [passage omitted]

Problems Caused by 'Distortions' of Socialism

LD2710094189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0810 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—Trust and credibility are currently something extraordinarily important, "for in the past years, but particularly this year, so much of people's trust has been lost that our further development is determinant on the regaining of this trust." That was stated by Markus Wolf in an interview with NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, published on Friday [27 October].

According to the author of TROIKA and former GDR deputy minister for state security, he is now often asked in talks: "How can you continue to preserve your belief in the values of socialism after everything you have experienced in the Soviet Union and now in our

country? How do you view them today? Despite everything that we have had to recognize very painfully and that we will continue to have to recognize, I was able to say with a clear conscience: For me these basic values were always linked with socialism. All that pained us and that continues to pain us are distortions, deformations of our concepts. This must be overcome if we wish to continue the preservation of socialism with these values for the people. I am firmly convinced that that is possible in our country on the foundations we have created," Wolf said.

He had never advised patience in the sense that one would have to come to terms with the negative sides of our reality. "To fight against these, to fight with civil courage, seems to me to be a quite important attitude for the communist who believes in his cause. Now, of course, we live in turbulent days and weeks where many thousands, tens of thousands, of people are taking to the streets full of impatience, where one must of course also appeal to reason by means of life's experiences."

With reference to media policy, Markus Wolf said: "I have never been so ashamed in my life, I believe, as on the day when one could read in the media: 'We should not shed a single tear for the people who have left us.' Immediately afterward there were approving readers' letters in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND concerning these bad words. The editors must, in my opinion, have their say on this matter. It is one of the norms of our party that criticism is responded to." It is a matter of credibility and not of searching for scapegoats or beginning a discussion about errors. It is a matter of the regaining of trust and therefore of an open word.

"We have waited so long for these words such as openness, dialogue, restructuring, change that we should simply beware now that these words, which are so important to us, the word for change as well, are not turned and devalued into smoothly polished metal again."

"The questions that move us today," Markus Wolf continues, "have not just been present since Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's policy of perestroyka and glasnost." Many people in the Soviet Union were having painful thoughts for years about the incrustations in their country. "Much of that was also felt in our country. Now we must come to terms so painfully with the problems that have accumulated because we failed to do it for so long."

In the GDR there was the opinion that one should not burden young people with the problems of the past, with the reprisals there had been under Stalin, and the deformations of socialism. "I feel," said Markus Wolf, "the immense interest of precisely young people for truly and honestly narrated history as something necessary to be able to better shape one's own future, more rationally, more humanely, without such awful deformations and distortions of our good and great ideas. It is the young who must do that. How are they to do it without our very bitter historical experiences?"

Wolf notes: "We must not begin at a zero hour, there is a good run-up, but it must now be made public and used. I expect that also from the upcoming meetings and decisions of the highest committees; of our party." [passage omitted]

Soviets Primakov, Shishlin Rule Out Interference

LD3010095189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] According to prestigious Soviet politicians, the Soviet Union would not interfere if Hungary were to decide to leave the Warsaw Pact.

Academician Primakov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and Shishlin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department, outlined their opinion as members of a parliamentarian delegation that is holding talks in the United States at present. They pointed out that the Soviet party strictly abides by the principle of noninterference.

Reaction to Bush Decision on MFN Status

Official Welcomes Decision

LD2710195789 Budapest MTI in English 1255 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI)—U.S. President George Bush announced officially on Thursday [26 October] that Hungary would be perpetually granted the status of most favoured nation.

Tibor Melega, deputy minister of trade, had the following to say to MTI on the subject:

"The decision was not unexpected. During the President's Budapest visit, noises were already being made about changing the practice of prolonging MFN status on an annual basis".

The deputy minister stressed that the approval of the law on emigration and passports had established the guarantee in Hungary for the U.S. President's favourable decision.

The measure is especially important from a commercial policy point of view, as it means a kind of encouragement to American business circles to do business with Hungary. Moreover, the decision is an indication of the U.S. Administration's readiness to develop economic relations with Hungary.

This year, Hungarian exports to the United States will amount to about $330-340 million, a 10 percent increase on last year. Imports are expected to be about $220-225 million this year, 5 percent up on the 1988 figure. There are currently about 40 companies in Hungary with U.S. interests, and their capital is worth $70 million between them.

Nyers Sends Telegram

LD2910192889 Budapest MTI in English 1822 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI)—Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Party, has sent a telegram to George Bush, president of the United States of America. Mr Nyers expressed his pleasure and thanks because the United States had granted the most favoured nation status to the Republic of Hungary on a permanent basis, without any time limit. Recalling the informal nature of their successful talks in Budapest, Mr Nyers expressed the hope that President Bush would continue to encourage the development of Hungarian-U.S. relations with his flattering attention.

Pozsgay To Meet Bush in Washington 2 Nov

LD2810092689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Imre Pozsgay is to meet the U.S. President in Washington on 2 November. The state minister said this when he met journalists after opening the 4-week Hungarian festival in the British capital.

On domestic political questions, he said that the date for presidential elections in Hungary could be as soon as 3 December.

Further on Pozygay Visit, Talks in London

Meets Waldegrave, King

LD2710174489 Budapest MTI in English 0001 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] London, October 26 (MTI)—The process of detente, taking place in Europe and in the world, as well as the common fate of its peoples serve as a guarantee that nobody will lead Hungary off the course of its choice, Imre Pozsgay, Hungarian minister of state said during his address given at the Royal Institute of Foreign Affairs on Thursday [26 October]. Earlier in the day, Mr Pozsgay held talks with William Waldegrave, minister of state, foreign and commonwealth office.

Mr Waldegrave informed his guest of his government's decision to set up a 25 million pound sterling "Hungarian fund"—as announced at the October conference of the Conservative Party in Blackpool. The fund will serve the promotion of managerial and experts training, and scientific research.

Mr Pozsgay, who is visiting the United Kingdom on the occasion of the opening of the Hungarian cultural festival, also met with Tom King, minister of defence. In the building of the Hungarian Embassy in London, Mr Pozsgay met with outstanding figures of the Hungarian community in Britain.

During a ceremony, Mr Pozsgay handed the "pro cultura" decoration to Lord Rothermere, president of the Organising Committee of the Hungarian Cultural Festival, and Henry Wrong, director of the Barbican Centre.

Meets With Thatcher, Hurd

LD2710220189 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Excerpts] The British Government is to establish a Hungarian fund of 25 million pounds as of next April for the purpose of training managers and experts and to

facilitate scientific research. William Waldgrave, minister of state for foreign affairs, has announced this during his talks with Imre Pozsgay. [passage omitted]

Instead of John Major, the new foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, who hitherto was responsible for the Home Office, has received Imre Pozsgay. The fact that this meeting could take place immediately after his assuming office is a sign of Britain's particular attention to Hungary.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The 30-minute meeting with Mrs Thatcher has just finished. You could not have imagined that you would experience such exciting times. How much did it influence the talks, and what were the talks about?

[Pozsgay] There was no trace of this, although these events did crop up in conversation. It was obvious that Mrs Thatcher has conquered this mini-crisis with impressive decisiveness. Our consultation was cheerful. She follows the events with surprising familiarity, and besides the political changes about which I reported on the basis of new information, we discussed the situation of ventures and as to what Britain could do to help regarding expanding trade. [sentence as heard] State guarantees and support in the joint European institutions and what could help and encourage British businessmen to come to Hungary. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Gives News Conference

LD2810053189 Budapest MTI in English
2203 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] London, October 27 (MTI)—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met in her office on Friday [27 October], visiting Hungarian minister of state, Imre Pozsgay. Speaking about their discussions, held in a very cordial atmosphere, Mr Pozsgay told MTI's London correspondent that Mrs Thatcher recalled their last meeting in April, when, at the time, she was more optimistic about developments in Hungary than Mr Pozsgay. Mrs Thatcher spoke with the highest appreciation of the historic events that have since taken place.

Mr Pozsgay informed Mrs Thatcher of the main characteristics of the Hungarian political transformation. Besides political issues, Mrs Thatcher showed great interest in the country's economic situation and prospects for investors.

In the course of the discussions, Mrs Thatcher stressed that the significance of present changes in Hungary and Poland extend far beyond their borders. The prime minister was of the opinion that the need for change and the taking of necessary measures cannot be avoided by the other East European countries, and further steps can be expected to be taken in the direction of a Europe moving towards unification.

Mr Pozsgay extended to Mrs Thatcher the greetings by Hungarian Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth, who is scheduled to pay a visit to the United Kingdom in the middle of December.

Prior to the meeting in Downing Street, Mr Pozsgay held discussions in the Foreign Office, where he was met by Douglas Hurd, the newly appointed secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who said that he is looking forward to the visit by Prime Minister Nemeth.

Mr Pozsgay held a press conference on Friday evening, where in response to a question he confirmed that he is due to meet President Bush on November 2, during his forthcoming visit to the USA. Mr Horn also mentioned that he hopes to continue the exchange which started in Budapest.

Departs for Toronto

LD2810162189 Budapest MTI in English
1533 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] London, October 28 (MTI)—Minister of State Imre Pozsgay, who attended the opening of a four-week Hungarian cultural festival in London in the capacity of the chief patron, left London for Toronto on Saturday. Mr Pozsgay was invited to Canada by the Hungarians living there.

After meeting senior Canadian politicians, Mr Pozsgay is scheduled to leave for Washington and meet George Bush, President of the United States of America.

Pozsgay Arrives in Canada for Visit, Talks

LD2910215789 Budapest MTI in English
1546 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Toronto, October 29 (MTI)—Minister of State Imre Pozsgay has arrived from London in Toronto, the first leg of his visit to Canada. Mr Pozsgay is scheduled to hold talks with some Canadian businessmen of Hungarian origin, and meet Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and other members of the Canadian Government.

Hungarian Fund Set Up

LD2910220189 Budapest MTI in English
1935 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Toronto, October 29 (MTI)—A 80-million-dollar Hungarian fund has been set up to encourage private enterprise in Hungary, Andrew Sarlos, one of the Canadian hosts of Minister of State Imre Pozsgay, announced on Sunday.

Mr Sarlos, a businessman of Hungarian origin, told an MTI correspondent that the sum had already been deposited and the office of the joint venture set up to manage the fund would open in Budapest next week.

The jv [joint venture] is shared, on a half-and-half basis, by the National Bank of Hungary and West European and North American firms and banks. Mr Sarlos said that he was the only investor of Hungarian origin. Consequently, the fund is not a donation by the Hungarians living in the West, but a venture of those who see a good opportunity in capital investment in Hungary.

The fund is first of all aimed at promoting privatization. Mr Sarlos said that another, 250-million-dollar Hungarian fund was being raised.

On Sunday, Mr Pozsgay met members of some church communities. In Budapest Park of Toronto, he laid a wreath on the monument of the victims of the popular uprising of 1956.

Comments on Policy, Warsaw Pact

LD2910221189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] According to Imre Pozsgay, the Warsaw Pact already no longer represents an impediment to Hungary going her own way. By way of proof, he mentioned the fact that Hungarian-Israeli relations have been restored, and that the Hungarian leadership opened up the Western border barriers before the East German refugees.

Speaking about Hungarian-Romanian relations, he said it was improbable that the other side would try to resolve the dispute with military means, though he acknowledged that the two countries' relations are virtually unprecedentedly bad. Imre Pozsgay, who has since then started talks in Canada, made this statement in London, the previous stage of his trip. The television presenter introduced him as the leader with the biggest chance at the upcoming presidential election, as Eastern Europe's leading reform politician.

MTI Details Western Aid for Hungary, Poland

LD2610170989 Budapest MTI in English 1356 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 26, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—International press reports and news agency dispatches tend to give a confused picture as to how the various political statements and encouragements in support of the Polish and Hungarian reforms are taking shape in concrete financial terms. Below we try to itemise country by country the whole gamut of loan facilities and aid packages pledged to the two countries by the West.

The $1.2 billion of U.S. Senate support originally mentioned has been watered down somewhat with two competing proposals, one of $842 million from the Democrats and the other of $585 million from the Republicans still to be decided upon meanwhile President Bush's proposed package of $455 million over three years, was recently boosted by the House of Representatives, who voted for $837.5 million on the initiative of the Democrats.

EC governments have offered 200 million ECU from the EC budget, while the European Parliament has set aside another 300 million ECU from the community's 1990 budget. The FRG Government is to lend Poland 3 billion Deutsche Marks to Poland [as received] while Hungary, will receive half-a-billion Deutsche Marks from Bonn, and a further 250 million DM each from two West German provincial governments.

Following aid this year worth 900 million Francs, France's President Mitterrand is to offer a further 3.9 billion Francs ($620 million) to Poland over the next three years.

Belgium, meanwhile, has set aside $10 million, and Denmark $50 million in aid for the two East European reform countries, while Australia is to deliver $3.8 million worth of food aid to Poland.

For the next three years, EC's European Investment Bank is to grant 3 billion ECU's worth of loans to Poland and Hungary.

Following the U.S.'s decision to give preferential customs treatment to the two countries, a move which is likely to result in a 4 to $5 million increase in Hungarian exports, the forthcoming top-level meeting of the EC will decide whether or not to follow suit.

Belgium has set a concrete deadline, January 1, 1990, for the lifting of quantitative restrictions. Steel products will only be included should the U.S. and Canada ease their own restrictions.

No final figures are yet available as to total aid offered by Japan.

Horvath Receives French Minister Joxe in Budapest

LD2410215389 Budapest MTI in English 2030 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 24 (MTI)—Pierre Joxe, French minister of the interior, arrived to Budapest on Tuesday at the head of a French delegation, at the invitation of Istvan Horvath, Hungarian interior minister.

During their discussions, the ministers surveyed issues relating to the organization and system of public administration, including questions concerning elections. Information was also exchanged about the struggle against drugs, and activity concerning public order and security.

Mr Joxe also met with Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth and Minister of State Imre Pozsgay.

Hungarians Arrested at Prague Demonstrations

LD2910114389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] From among the Hungarians who participated in the Prague demonstrations NOEK LAPJA [WOMEN'S WEEKLY] journalist Laszlo Frik is still in police custody because he allegedly fought with a policeman and was hurt.

Viktor Budan, of the Black Box video magazine was able to leave the Czechoslovak capital after paying a fine. The third Hungarian arrested, Mihaly Varga, was released by the police immediately after they learned he works for a

[word indistinct] West German television station and is accredited to Czechoslovakia.

According to unconfirmed reports, at least 10,000 people took part in the demonstration in Wenceslas Square. However, official Prague reports only indicate 3,000 demonstrators. The number of those detained is 350.

1,000 Hold Vigil at Romanian Embassy

LD2810055789 Budapest MTI in English 2208 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI)—Some 1,000 people gathered by the building of the Romanian Embassy in Budapest, the site of the 12 hour candle-lit vigil, called by the Federation of Young Democrats (FIDESZ) a radical Hungarian youth organisation.

The call is backed by the Transylvanian Association, the Wallenberg Association, and the Hungarian Jewish Cultural League.

The purpose of the vigil is to demonstrate solidarity with the persecuted Hungarian priest living in Romania, Laszlo Tokes, and through his person with the Hungarian minority and the people of Romania.

During the vigil, passages of the bible were read out by Minister Akos Topolanszky, an activist of FIDESZ, who demanded that the Romanian authorities put an end to the persecution of Laszlo Tokes, annul the order of his removal, and restore his church post.

Number, Cost of Arriving Refugees Growing

LD2710165189 Budapest MTI in English 2042 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)—Hungary has so far been successful in providing for the refugees arriving in the country, without any social disruptions. However their number continues to increase. Currently, there are some 23,600 refugees in Hungary, which requires the detailing of a more efficient policy to promote self-organisation and enterprise, it was stated at the Thursday session by the State Inter-Departmental Committee.

Approximately a quarter of the refugees are not of Hungarian origin. Adaption and provision is proving to be an increasingly difficult task, especially in the case of the over 4,200 Romanian refugees who do not speak Hungarian. The majority of these persons are seeking to travel to a third country, but in the absence of a country to receive them, their waiting period is prolonged.

The body also heard a report on the utilisation of the 353.8 million forint resettlement fund, set aside from the central budget. The current balance of the fund indicates that expenditures rose to almost 363 million forints by October 24. If the deficit cannot be made up, expenses this year cannot be covered.

The committee confirmed that it would best suit the interest of the ethnic Hungarians to find prosperity in their homeland. It was therefore proposed for the Council of Ministers to analyse the situation of the refuges and to outline tasks ahead.

HSP Plans 30 Oct Rally To Win Lost Ground

LD2810052189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] On 30 October, the Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP] wants to hold a rally involving several tens of thousands of people in Republic Square, in reply to the 23 October demonstration staged by the bourgeois parties. That is what Bela Fabry, an HSP Presidium member, told a gathering in Komlo. He emphasised that a democratic unfolding is conceivable only with the participation of a strong, organized left wing. For this reason, a halt must be called to the HSP's loss of ground vis-a-vis the bouregois parties, in the political situation which sharpens day by day. Bela Fabry is of the view that the press relates in a hostile manner to the Socialist Party; public opinion is subject to moral terror, and by means of the recall campaign, the parliamentary deputies are intimidated.

A good number of bitter, critical opinions were voiced in the debate at the Komlo rally. There were some who said that at their place, only 4 of the 60-strong base organization had joined the HSP. A proposal was adopted at the rally to the effect that the National Assembly ought to proclaim, by means of a constitutional amendment, that it should not be possible to restrict citizens' rights through referendum.

Nyers Comments on Proposed Referendum

AU2410101589 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Oct 89 p 3

[Interview with HSP Chairman Rezso Nyers on the Parliament debate on a referendum submitted by the Alliance of Free Democrats, by correspondent "Gazso," in Parliament, on 17 October: "Rezso Nyers: The Signatures Are Not Homogenous"]

[Text] [Gazso] What is your opinion about the debate?

[Nyers] The opinion of my party is well-known: We have always been for a debate on the draft bill on a referendum. I regard this as part of the new work style in Parliament because, if there is opposition, it is natural that it will make its voice heard in Parliament, attack the government, and even hinder it in achieving its goals. As for the collection of signatures by the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ], I agree with those who claim that this action has confused the citizens. Parliament cannot accept that. The combination of the four really important issues makes it impossible for us to regard these 200,000—or officially 140,000—signatories as homogeneous.

[Gazso] A few minutes ago, a member of the SZDSZ leadership said here in Parliament that the combination of issues is what some other people do by demanding a joint referendum on the coat-of-arms, holidays, and the

election of the president. According to the SZDSZ, this is dishonest because this excludes the possibility of people boycotting the presidential elections if this is the way they want to protest. Every patriotic Hungarian citizen will vote on our symbols and holidays....

[Nyers] Indeed, this proposal has emerged, and the National Assembly will have the task of evaluating this proposal. In my view, such a referendum is conceivable. Besides, what the Hungarian Socialist Party supports is a government proposal, and not a party initiative. I think it is right to let the people decide simultaneously on the coat-of-arms and the president of the Republic. However the three issues are a little too much. There is no hidden intention behind this at all.

Parliament To Reconvene Sessions 30 Oct, 21 Nov

LD2410205189 Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 24 (MTI)—The acting president of Parliament has convened the forthcoming parliamentary session for November 21, 1989. The session is to discuss amendments to the tax laws, the issue of dividends payable on state property, and an amendments to the law on duties. Parliament is to hear a report on the budgetary principles and fundamental economic policy goals of 1990, and discuss proposals for amending the labour code and the penal code, the amendments required because of the amended constitution, and a report on preparations for the Budapest-Vienna World Expo. X X X

The suspended October session of Parliament is to resume on October 30. Parliament is to discuss the bill on the State Audit Office, amendments to the laws on land, referenda, and the social security fund. The MPs are to discuss a proposal for electing the president of the Republic through a referendum.

The Council of Ministers is to present a report on the economic, ecological, technical and legal consequences of the suspension of the construction of the Nagymaros dam.

SZDSZ Urges Referendum on Elections, Militia

LD2710182889 Budapest MTI in English 1358 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI)—The 100,000th signature to the petition initiated by the Alliance of Free Democrats (SZDSZ) to get a referendum held on four issues has been authenticated, spokesman Ivan Peto told a news conference in Budapest on Friday [27 October]

Mr Peto reminded newsmen that in recent days, the signatures of 260,000 citizens had been presented to the speaker of Parliament. In keeping with the law on referenda, the petition called for putting the following four issues to the people:

1. Should the president of the Republic be elected before or after the genuinely democratic parliamentary elections?

2. Should the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] or its successor give a public account of its assets?

3. Should all party organizations be withdrawn from places of work?

4. Should the workers' militia be disbanded?

(If at least 100,000 authenticated signatures are collected, Parliament is obliged by law to call a referendum.)

At its October 17-20 session, Parliament decided to disband the workers' militia without any legal successor, and approved the party law that prohibits—as of December 31—the operation of party organizations at places of employment.

At the same session, the minister of finance presented a report on the financial situation of the social organizations. (true, even Laszlo Bekesi, the minister, admitted that he did not have a clear view on the issue.) Despite these developments, the SZDSZ still proposes that the four issues should be put to a referendum: this might reinforce the laws that could otherwise be amended by parliament.

(Should a law be reinforced by a referendum, its amendment requires another referendum).

Lawyer Peter Tolgyessy said that the alliance could not accept the joint proposal the ministries of home affairs and finance put forward to the Legal Committee of Parliament on Thursday: namely that, for reasons of economy, there should be a single, joint referendum on the four questions and the issues proposed by the government (election of the president of the Republic, national coat of arms, national day). Choosing the coat of arms and the national day could coincide with the referendum the 260,000 people are demanding, Mr Tolgyessy stressed, but the president should not be elected in any case.

The SZDSZ has about 6,000 registered members. Every ten members have the right to delegate a representative to the 2nd delegates' assembly to start on October 27. The assembly will survey the latest home policy developments.

According to SZDSZ leaders, Hungary has reached a new stage in the peaceful transition form a one-party system to a multi-party democracy, and now the preparations for the parliamentary elections are on the agenda. The SZDSZ representatives went on to say that SZDSZ is a social-liberal centre party, fighting for the freedom of the individual, for human and civil rights, the restriction of state power, and a modern, market-based economy.

Szuros on Amnesty Bill, Presidential Candidacy

LD2710100589 Budapest MTI in English 2155 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)—During his Thursday visit to Hajduszoboszlo (E. Hungary) acting president of the Republic of Hungary Matyas Szuros, gave a statement to MTI on his recent initiative on the declaration of a partial amnesty, on the occasion of the proclamation of the Republic of Hungary. He requested the government to present an amnesty bill at the forthcoming National Assembly on October 30, or at the latest at its November session. The amnesty does not apply to recidivists and crimes against life, but the new Republic of Hungary would grant pardon wherever possible.

Mr Szuros also visited the local refugee camp for Romanian refugees.

Following he visited the headquarters of the city council, where me met with residents. During the meeting he was presented with a copy of the weekly BORDER LINE (HATAR-SZEL) containing a signature collecting campaign for the nomination of Mr Szuros as president of the Republic.

Being an initiative of society, I am honoured and accept it, Mr Szuros said, adding that he respects the HSP's [Hungarian Socialist Party] decision to nominate Imre Pozsgay as presidential candidate.

Asked if he would back the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary as president, Mr Szuros said that he had also backed this idea in the past. He also spoke of his conviction that Hungary should become a free, democratic, and neutral state. In his view, the Gorbachev leadership would wish to be free of the increasing economic and political burden of stationing troops in other countries. At the same time, Mr Szuros called attention to political reality, that Hungary's security should also be warranted internationally.

Further on Upcoming Presidential Elections

Candidates Listed

LD2410142889 Budapest MTI in English 1256 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 24 (MTI)—So far, five names have been mentioned as likely candidates for the presidential elections to be held on the last weekend of November or the first weekend of December.

Under the law approved by the National Assembly, the president of the Republic of Hungary will be elected on the first occasion by referendum, but from then on by Parliament.

The Alliance of Free Democrats collected 200,000 signatures to get the presidential elections postponed until after the general elections. Provided the signatures prove to be authentic, first a referendum should be called to decide the above question. (Under the law passed this year, a referendum must take place if 100,000 people sign a petition.)

The candidate of the Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP] is Imre Pozsgay, 56. He graduated from the Lenin Institute, Moscow, as a teacher. At the outset of his career, he worked in the field of party education and then in the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] apparatus. Between 1976 and 1982, he was minister of education, and from 1982 to 1988, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front. The HSWP party Conference in May, 1988, elected him into the Political Committee, and since June, 1988, he has been a minister of state. He is a member of the newly-formed HSP presidium.

The Patriotic People's Front's candidate is Kalman Kulcsar, 61, minister of justice. A law graduate, Mr Kulcsar first worked in the jurisdiction, but resigned from his post as a judge in 1957, since he did not want to participate in the show trials after 1956. He went on to do research, and worked as a teacher. He has been deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences since 1983, and minister of justice since 1988. At the October congress of the Patriotic People's Front, not only was he nominated as candidate for the post of president of the Republic, but was also appointed president of the organization.

The October 20-22 congress of the Hungarian Democratic Forum put up agrarian historian Lajos Fur, 69, as its candidate for presidency. Mr Fur was an active participant in the 1956 popular uprising, and was arrested on November 4 and interned by the Soviet troops. He worked as a manual worker for a long time, and then as an elementary school teacher, and was only able to resume his academic career in 1964. At present, he is a professor at Lorand Eotvos University of Arts and Sciences (ELTE), Budapest, and is Hungary's foremost agrarian historian.

The Hungarian October party's candidate is Sandor Racz, 56, a tool maker. Mr Racz was chairman of the Budapest Workers' Council in 1956, and was to be confined to prison until 1963.

Zoltan Kiraly, 41, was nominated by the Social Democrats of Szeged. Mr Kiraly is a reporter with Hungarian Television's Szeged studio, and has been an MP since 1985. In 1985, he formed an opposition faction in Parliament. In April, 1988, Kiraly was dismissed from the HSWP, a decision repealed a year later. He did not rejoin the party, but is a member of two social organizations—the New March Front, which calls for a peaceful transition, and a presidium member of the Movement for a Democratic Hungary. Just the other day, Mr Kiraly questioned the authenticity of the signature-collecting campaign launched by the Alliance of Free Democrats (SZDSZ). In turn, the SZDSZ said it was unethical for a potential presidential candidate to claim such things. Kiraly then gave up his nomination, and said he would

run only if 100,000 citizens supported his candidacy, instead of the 50,000 required by law.

TV Debate Discussed

LD2410201589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Although there is as yet no precise date for the election of president of the Republic, and today it is still uncertain whether we will be electing a president in any case, we nevertheless already have four [as heard] candidates, who have been also officially introduced. The Bajcsy-Szilinszky Society has invited them to the Radai college of Budapest for an introductory meeting. Lajos Fur sent a statement:

Lajos Fur, the MDF's [Hungarian Democratic Forum] candidate for president of the Republic, has invited one of his competitors, Imre Pozsgay, to a television debate. The MDF's candidate believes holding the debate is necessary so voters might gather information—before nationwide publicity—about the programs of those running for the post of president of the Republic.

Mikolos Martin-Kovacs asked the candidates present to say a few sentences before the microphone of the Evening Magazine.

[Begin recording] [Martin-Kovacs] [passage omitted] How do you respond to this challenge [to a debate]?

[Pozsgay] It is the worthy challenge of a worthy adversary. I accept it. In other words, if Parliament decides the presidential elections will be held already this autumn and the campaign gets under way, then I will gladly stand up together with my fellow candidates, thus also with Lajos Fur, for a public television debate, and for every debate forum where we can compare our programs' value, content. [passage omitted]

[Martin-Kovacs] Standing here beside you is Istvan Utasi, whose name I have not read out. Please, be so kind as to introduce yourself. Are you present in your capacity as candidate for president of the Republic?

[Utasi] Yes. The Homeland Party publicized this at two forums—to be precise, in Hungarian Radio's Evening Chronicle program on 6 October, and also in MAGYAR HIRLAP—that the party nominated me candidate for president of the Republic. I did not receive an invitation, to this contest tonight, that is. However, we put ourselves forward because we felt that the statement authorizes us to take part in this television debate, introduction. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Imre Pozsgay has asked the government, for the duration of the presidential election campaign, to relieve him from the supervision of the radio, the television, MTI and MAGYAR HIRLAP. He wants to run in the presidental election and does not believe the supervisory tasks belonging to his function of minister of state compatible with this.

Poszgay Accepts Debate Idea

LD2510140589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Miklos Martin-Kovacs reports on the introductory meeting in the Radai College of Budapest, where the Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Society invited the candidates for president of the Republic.

[Martin-Kovacs] Imre Pozsgay accepts the proposal for a television debate at the initiative of Lajos Fur, the Hungarian Democratic Forum presidential candidate. Tonight's introduction of presidential candidates was unfortunately incomplete, since Kaiman Kulcsar, justice minister, was unable to comply with the invitation on account of his foreign trip. Lajos Fur did not wish to attend. The candidate of the Hungarian October Party, Sandor Racz, for reasons unknown, was also not present. Here, on the other hand, was the self-nominated Istvan Utasi, who is among the founders of the 200-strong Homeland Party.

The questions showered on Imre Pozsgay. Here is a selecton from the replies. He said that while in principle it would have been possible for him to run as a non-party candidate, he felt that he wished to remain a member of that party—Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP] for the creation of which he had struggled together with many others. This party is no longer the party of careerists, said Pozsgay, and then he said that he himself is also urging the creation of a left-wing party which could rally those decent people who cannot find their place in the HSP.

The minister of state, presidential candidate, is an advocate of the anti-inflation policy. He speaks Russian fluently. However, he believes that a president of the Republic, who represents his country, has to speak in his mother tongue when in an official capacity.

In response to criticism of the press's purity, Imre Pozsgay said that he hopes that the new draft bill on the press will come before the National Assembly this year. Actually, he also agrees with the view that, apart from press freedom, the conditions of responsibility must also be clarified.

He stated that there is no longer justification for the stationing of foreign, i.e. Soviet, troops in Hungary, but this issue can only be handled by examining the whole of Europe.

As to the idea that Otto Habsburg could also be a Hungarian presidential candidate, Pozsgay said that as a person he regards him extremely highly, but those who wish to nominate him are not clear about what the Habsburgs signify in Hungarian history.

TU Faction in Legislature Opposes Nagymaros Dam

LD2710130989 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)—There is no unity within the government on the question of the construction of the Nagymaros Dam, as the position of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management (MEPWM) runs contrary to that of the other members of the government. The differing opinion can be clearly seen in the report written on behalf of the Council of Ministers to be put forward to Parliament on October 30. This is what the 30 MPs against the project said in Parliament on Thursday morning.

Their spokesman Gyula Bubla, says the Council of Ministers report should be modified, as two essential statements are missing from it: Firstly, that the construction of the Nagymaros Dam should be given up once and for all, and secondly, that an expert opinion based on scientific data should be obtained from biology, ecology and water management specialists within a designated period of time on the construction work to be carried out along the upper reach of the Danube, as well as its likely effects and consequences.

Mr Bubla also said that, according to information received from the Democratic Trade Union of Research Workers, the document compiled by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management on behalf the government also contains no reference to several crucial test results, which were included in the scientific motion.

Speaking on behalf of the 30 MPs, Mr Bubla explained that the reason Parliament botched the decision a year ago on the Nagymaros issue was that the motion the MEPWM put forward to the legislators was manipulated. This, the MP group insists, should never happen again. Therefore, the group will be pointing out to the October 30- 31 session what it considers mistaken about the report, and what it feels was actually designed to manipulate MPs.

Out of Parliament's 380 members, the 60 or so MPs belonging to the trade union faction have already signed a document demanding the Nagymaros issue should be decided not by Parliamenet, but by the government, as the latter is in possession of the necessary information.

New Weekly Provides Parties With Forum

LD2510060289 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Summary] A new weekly entitled PARTBESZED [Party Speech] has been published. Its aim is to provide information about the election programs of various parties. Each party will have a page that it can use, without editorial interference, to promote its policies and image.

Union of Border Guard Employees Formed

LD2710132389 Budapest MTI in English 1605 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)—The Union of Border Guard Employees has been formed as an equal member organization of the Union of Public Employees and the National Council of Trade Unions.

The proposals on basic demands suggested by the conference of delegates, such as the introduction of the 40-hour working week, a 20 per cent wage rise from 1990 and the easing of travel abroad have been forwarded to the minister of the interior.

Statistics Indicate Sluggish Economic Growth

LD2610155889 Budapest MTI in English 1624 GMT 26 Oct 89

["1989: Another Poor Showing for the Economic Indices—a Central Statistical Office Report"—MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, October 26, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—There was a 0.4-per-cent increase in Hungary's national income in 1988, and the rate of growth is unlikely to be much higher this year, either.

The latest report by the Central Statistical Office on the most important economic processes reveals that the development of the Hungarian economy has not been in keeping with international trends in the 80s.

Development continues to be cyclic: It was characterized by setbacks every four years in the 70s, and every two or three years in the 80s. Another characteristic is that, while in the past decade, the growth in the national income exceeded 4 per cent a year, and not even in periods of decline did it near 0 per cent, in this decade, it has not reached 2 per cent on average, and the rock-bottom has always been around 0 per cent.

Western European countries by far surpass Hungary's level of economic development and, taking advantage of the boom in recent years, even the countries of southern Europe and south-east Asia outrace Hungary, the Central Statistical Office reports. This is due, to a considerable extent, to a situation where the infrastructure has been destined to stagnation for decades.

As to the telephone supply, Hungary is bottom of the class in Europe, with 152 phones per 1,000 inhabitants: Compare this to the developed European countries, where the corresponding figure is between 500 and 700.

In Hungary, 10 per cent of people between the age of 18 and 22 pursue studies in institutes of higher education, while in Northern Europe, the figure is 30 to 40 per cent, in the United States the proportion of students of the same age reaches 70 per cent.

5.4 new flats per 1,000 inhabitants a year are built in Hungary, while double this number is built in Greece, for example. Though the number of flats built over a year in Western Europe hardly exceeds three per 1,000 people, it must be taken into consideration that the housing problem was solved in these countries decades ago.

3 Poles Detained in Prague Demonstrations

LD2910191389 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] According to information from the consular department of the Polish Embassy in Prague, during Saturday's illegal demonstration at Wenceslas Square three poles were detained. All of them were released later in the evening.

One of them had film confiscated from his camera. One of the detained, a Bielsko-Biala resident, complained that despite numerous threats and pleas he was not allowed telephone contact with the Polish Embassy. According to his report, the Prague militia station was full of citizens from various countries. All of them were released, but were ordered an impossible task: to leave the territory of Czechoslovakia by 0800 on Sunday. CTK reported large participation of what it described as foreign provocateurs in the demonstration.

Poles Allowed To Visit Family Graves in USSR

LD2810051489 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of Consular Department stated that, as a result of measures taken with the consent of the Soviet authorities, Polish citizens may go to the Soviet Union from 30 October to 2 November to visit family graves, on the basis of valid travel documents and certificates from national Red Cross organizations, confirming the person's burial and the presevation of the grave.

Michnik Comments on Shevardnadze Visit, Relations

AU2710213289 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 25 Oct 89 p 2

[Commentary by Adam Michnik: "Poland-USSR: "Two Different Countries"]

[Text] The visit by the head of the Soviet foreign service comes at a particularly important time for both countries. Disagreements have arisen in the USSR about the direction and rate of further change: disagreements between the republics and central institutions; between the intelligentsia and the apparatus; and between official formations and unofficial groups. In a word, the country that Eduard Shevardnadze has come from is a different country. This is something that Poles do not seem to appreciate adequately.

Our country is primarily occupied with itself, and it has sufficient reason to be so. The gravity of the economic situation makes it imperative that Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government should take action that is consistent, and pursue a policy that combines imagination with finesse. Political parties are beginning to establish themselves. We are witnessing radical changes in public life. The Poles need to maintain an alliance composed of all reformist forces—those in "Solidarity" and in the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]—if the policy of reform is to succeed. The reformist wing of the PZPR and people such as General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, can play a key role in fostering positive relations between Poland and the USSR. So the country that Minister Shevardnadze is visiting is also a different country.

Over the last few months Polish-Soviet relations have assumed a form that is so correct that it has even given foreign observers cause to ponder. Relations are strikingly at variance with that principle of threat and intervention that was employed in 1956, 1968, and 1981. Thus, the maturity of the new Soviet policy toward Poland should be emphasized. Minister Shevardnadze's recent statements on, for example, the intervention in Afghanistan, the radar station in Siberia, and human rights represent an important concrete expression of the policy.

Nevertheless, animosities and misunderstandings rooted in history continue to weigh heavily on Polish-Soviet relations. Without wishing to interfere in the realm of high diplomacy, we can say that Polish opinion is concerned that at a time when Stalinist crimes are being relentlessly exposed, a public statement of the truth about Katyn is being postponed indefinitely. The issue is a wound that has not healed, and the Poles will not accept anything being left unsaid.

On the other hand, Russian opinion is concerned about statements emanating from Warsaw on "the occupation of Poland's eastern voivodships after 17 September 1939." This has been interpreted as signifying that demands will be made for a revision of our present border.

The Poles know that no sensible person in Poland will formulate such demands. However, the fact that I heard so many questions asked about this in Moscow shows that it is a highly sensitive issue. That is why the words that are used have to be chosen very carefully. The image of the USSR that has been current in Polish thinking until now has to be revised. However, the dishonest portrayal of "Solidarity" as an "American spy ring" and the "vanguard of world counterrevolution" in Russian thinking will have to be exposed for what it is. Only then will it become possible to discard hostile stereotypes.

Poland has affairs to see to with respect to the Lithuanians and the Ukrainians, and we will settle those matters in Vilnius and in Kiev. We also have matters that have to be seen to in Moscow. We should state once again that the process of democratic restructuring that is taking place in the USSR can only benefit Poland. The success of the Polish attempt to construct a democratic order lies in the interest of the reformist forces in the USSR. That is why we should be seeking a common language.

Prof Andrey Sakharov, who is moral authority for both Russia and Europe, said "we are sailing in the same boat." It will be easier for us to sail past all the rocks and pitfalls if we help each other. If we do not, we will sink....

New Quality in Polish-Soviet Relations Hailed

AU2710133789 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 89 p 5

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "Our Relationship of Neighbors, in History and Today"]

[Text] There is a new period—qualitatively speaking—in Soviet-Polish relations. This is not a period that only began yesterday. It has a much longer history; a history that was not straightforward, but tortuous, and full of pitfalls. It cannot be otherwise in a process that has its roots in a past full of conflict and counter measures; roots which took hold in the soil of enmity and frequent attempts to seek one-sided gains.

Whatever one may say—very often fully justified—about the worse periods of Polish-Soviet relations before 1944, it will not diminish the fact that it was at that time that a certain watershed in relations was reached which consisted in a shift from a position of hostility to a position of cooperation. All subsequent abnormalities, for example, the imposition on Poland of the Soviet model of development, with all its attendant consequences, do not diminish the historical significance of that breakthrough.

It would be correct to say, however, that these abnormalities soon began to objectively act against the interests of Polish-Soviet relations. This happened because these relations became deformed by their respective nationalization, which produced the result that Polish-Soviet contacts strictly limited themselves to the respective ruling authorities. The people, at best, remained passive onlookers who were convinced that they were unwilling participants in a play which they found intolerable. As it transpired, the recognition of this fact also began to spread widely on the other side of the River Bug.

The second historical watershed in Polish-Soviet relations occurred after the 1985 April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and its subsequent 27th Congress. It was the Soviet side that initiated the process of removing all abnormalities, and began the implementation of principles that were previously only expressed in words, namely, respect for sovereignty, the right of partners to decide their own fate, and also equal rights and cooperation based on mutual benefits.

It did not, however, stop at this. The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and the CPSU agreed that the formalization of relations and their shaping by dikat from the top downwards was undesirable and did not mirror the state, or the needs of these relations. In other words, it was not a question of having threads link the two governments, but to link people—the individual and the community—not to link ministries, but to link factories and creative collectives, and so forth. This idea was at the heart of the joint PZPR and CPSU 1987 Declaration on Closer Cooperation in the Sphere of Ideology, Science, and Culture. This declaration was signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev. It was the main thought pervading the speeches of Secretary General Gorbachev during his official visit to Poland.

This process has grown in amplitude in the meantime, but as yet not to a sufficient degree. However, the turning point has been reached. It does not just rely on a descent from the lofty heights to the ground-floor realities, or on the opening up of many new channels of communication and bridges. The mentioned declaration has opened up the earlier cleared paths which will lead to clarifications of all those things which earlier remained camouflaged and distorted in our joint history. A significant breach has been made in one of the most damaging of these barricades which blocked the development of the Polish-Soviet relationship which would reflect the relationship's natural content. At the same time, this blockage had been also located on that most particularly sensitive area of this relationship, namely, the human plane.

In this way the PZPR and the CPSU helped lay the solid and healthy foundation of Polish-Soviet relations. This is an achievement that must not be undermined, but on the contrary, it must be nurtured. Governments and ruling forces may change, but the peoples in the Soviet Union and the Polish people will remain next to one another with the thought that they have mutual need of each other.

Geremek on GDR, Kohl's Upcoming Visit, USSR

AU2710180889 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 26 Oct 89 p 5

[Interview with Bronislav Geremek, chairman of the Solidarity group in the Polish House of Deputies, by Ulrich Schmidla: "Kohl's Visit to Poland Can Be Important for Europe's Future"; date and place not given]

[Text] DIE WELT: Egon Krenz, the new party chief and GDR State Council chairman, is a man of the old guard. Do you think that there can be real reforms under his reign and that a development like the one in Poland is possible?

Geremek: At the moment it is difficult to say what the change in the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] really means. The main reason, however, is not the personnel change but certain new touches in the policy of the SED leadership. It is important that this time the GDR Government has found the right way to solve the refugee problem and has started a dialogue with the opposition. It is characteristic that one of Egon Krenz's first meetings was a meeting with representatives of the Evangelical Church. I am convinced that the development in the GDR is going in the same direction as that in Hungary, Poland, and the Soviet Union, because everywhere there is the recognition of the wishes of their own population.

DIE WELT: Will the stream of GDR refugees via Bonn's embassy in Warsaw end because of the new leadership in East Berlin?

Geremek: This is a very serious problem, but it is primarily an internal problem of the GDR. There are only two possibilities: Either the refugee wave will be stopped by reprisals and the closing of borders, or through changes in the country itself. It is in the interest of Poland and of the two German states that the current solution of the refugee issue, as is being implemented in Hungary and Poland, will be continued. I am particularly pleased about the fact that the Polish leadership has unambiguously relied on the observance of human rights, of the people's striving for freedom, and of international law.

DIE WELT: Masses of citizens are leaving the GDR, but there are also many Poles, in particular young people, who are leaving their country. How does Poland endure this bloodletting? Is it not time for the government to appeal to the youth to participate in rebuilding the country?

Geremek: This is a painful problem for Poland. But the current government will never adopt coercive measures, such as the closing of the borders, to prevent the people from leaving the country and thus violate the Helsinki Final Act. Of course, it appeals to the people, but the effect of these words is small. The key to the solution of the problem lies in changing the internal situation and the economy, to create possibilities for the young generation so that they can realize their own wishes. Normalizing the exchange rate between dollar and zloty and promoting economic initiatives is much more successful than solutions involving the borders and appeals.

DIE WELT: In November Chancellor Kohl will visit Poland. As a member of Solidarity, what do you expect of him?

Geremek: I want the visit to have a symbolic value, so that in the 50th year after the outbreak of the war it means the closing of a certain chapter of history and the opening up of a new one. The visit is proof that the basic political questions have been cleared up. First and foremost, this applies to the political continuation of the borders. However, I also think that Poland's economic future depends to a great extent on the FRG. And in this way Chancellor Kohl's visit can have an essential significance for Europe's future.

DIE WELT: Are you satisfied with the efforts to date to deal with the "blank spots" in the relations between Poland and the Soviet Union?

Geremek: The process of eliminating the blank spots is making only slow progress. At the moment it does not give rise to trust and cannot satisfy us.

DIE WELT: What is the reason for this?

Geremek: The main reason is that the question of the blank spots is dealt with by a party commission, which represents two communist parties. However, this is a problem which concerns two nations, two states. Over the past weeks efforts were made, also by state bodies, by the public prosecutor, and by scientific institutions, to accelerate the elimination of the blank spots. The Soviet side has indeed given a sign of good will, but we are still waiting for it to be implemented in practice.

PAP Reports CEMA Executive Committee Meeting

LD2710133489 Warsaw PAP in English 1555 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Moscow, Oct 26—Vice-Premier Leszek Balcerowicz is heading a Polish delegation to the 132d Session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance CMEA which opened in Moscow on Thursday with a view to discussing the restructuring of cooperation within the body.

The meeting will also examine a draft document on the possibility to create a joint market of the CMEA states.

Mazowiecki Gives Rome News Conference 20 Oct

PM2410151489 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 21 Oct 89 p 12

[Andrea Tarquini report on Polish Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki 20 October press conference in Rome: "'I Am In Government, Not Walesa; Soon I Will Be Meeting With the Soviet Leader'"]

[Excerpts] Rome—"In Poland I am in government, Walesa is a trade unionist." "I will soon be paying a visit to Moscow as government leader; I am discussing, and will continue to discuss, with the USSR the future of reform in our countries and the new era in our relations with Moscow." "The change in the GDR? It is their own internal affair; however, we believe that the reform does have a chance and hopes." "Dubcek? If he could come to Warsaw he would be an honored guest." This is how an energetic Tadeusz Mazowiecki—in sparkling form, sounding more confident and statesmanlike than ever before—presented himself yesterday afternoon to journalists, with whom he took stock of his visit to Italy. [passage omitted]

Italian-Polish relations—"The Italian Government shows that it understands that in order to help Warsaw the West must proceed from words to deeds. As I told the Italian General Confederation of Industry, what we need are not fans but attackers to play on the field with our own reform team. What are the obstacles to cooperation? For instance, our banking laws, which we are working to reform. The most pressing necessities? Food aid to last not beyond mid-November to enable us to survive for 2 months."

Dialogue with Gorbachev's USSR—"I discussed this also with the pope, who will be receiving President Gorbachev in Rome. It is an issue on which Europe's future also depends. Our bilateral relations have acquired a hitherto unprecedented dynamism. Our friendship with the USSR now enjoys the support of broad strata of our societies, and now it is possible to broach all issues, from the "blanks" of the past (including the Stalinist crimes in Poland—LA REPUBBLICA editor's note) to economic cooperation.

This all makes my imminent visit to Moscow and my meetings in Warsaw with Minister Shevardnadze next week very important."

Discussion of Reform within Warsaw Pact—"If Alexander Dubcek could come to Poland (that is, if Prague's neo-Stalinist authorities did not deny him a passport—LA REPUBBLICA editor's note) he would be welcome. I would be very pleased to be able to meet with him. Erich Honecker's replacement by Egon Krenz as GDR leader is our ally's internal affair; we do not want to interfere. I will only say that in every country we believe we can see new chances and hopes for reforms and we hope that they will take place democratically."

German question—"You are well aware of the complexity of the problem; it can only be resolved within the context of Europe's division and its evolution."

Poland's domestic situation—"What is the nature of my relations with Walesa? I believe that Poland's political life is becoming more European and that what is normal in the West is now normal in our country. I am the premier and Walesa is a trade union leader. It is normal and salutary in a democracy for differences between the government, parties, and trade unions to exist and be expressed. Moreover, everyone has his own job: I am head of the government and certainly no puppet premier." This is the first time that Mazowiecki, as head of the government, has ever claimed political and institutional primacy over Solidarity's long-standing leader.

Eastern Europe and the Middle East—"I hope that we will soon resume full relations with Israel: It is a moral, not only political, necessity. I hope that the Middle East will find the path of dialogue and peace. The Jews and Palestinians are bound to engage in dialogue: Neither of them can leave their own land and move to the Moon. It took a lot, but in Poland we have started learning to negotiate and reach agreements." [passage omitted]

Walesa Calls for Less Talk, More Economic Aid

PM2710101489 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Oct 89 p 12

[Daniel Carton dispatch: "Lech Walesa: The French Attitude Is 'A Scandal'"]

[Text] Gdansk—Stop talking, act! This is the blunt message which Lech Walesa delivered in Gdansk on Sunday 22 October to a delegation of French entrepreneurs and bankers led by Pierre Mehaignerie and Bernard Stasi, chairman and deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Center, who had come for 3 days to investigate the possibilities of establishing a strong and effective economic bridge between France and Poland.

"I am not pleased with France," Mr Walesa said. "For 10 years, France was sympathetic with Solidarity's struggle. Now that we have something to do together, there is nobody. Have the French forgotten us? It is a scandal. We have raised the iron curtain, but you are merely applauding. We are counting on our old friendship with France. We are waiting and you are not there. You cannot behave like a girl who, when faced with a young man, is willing but hesitates and is frightened."

Mr Walesa used a different image to describe his country's critical situation: "The best thing would be to close everything and start again. This country is like a badly wrapped parcel. We have cut the string. The parcel is unwrapped, but it all stinks. Polish society is not happy. Things worked badly in the past, but they worked. Now nothing works any longer. If you help us, we have a chance of moving toward peace."

"The line is long," the Solidarity chairman continued, "there is Hungary, and East Germany. But if we in Poland do not succeed, others will not succeed elsewhere. We have won in the political sphere. In the economic sphere, we cannot do anything alone. We have been handicapped by communism. The government and Church want to work together to sweep everything away. But until you arrive, we cannot do anything. The United States wants to do one thing, the Germans want to do something different. And all your French proposals are bad..."

Referring to solutions which urgently need to be found, the Solidarity leader said that his country needs cooperation more than subsidies and that, on this principle, the priority was "to open up banks and do good business." "Today," he explained, "Poland is 90 percent state owned. We want to find new owners for our economy, but we do not have the means of doing so. But if we do not take over this 90 percent, there will be chaos. Help us to take this 90 percent of our economy for 5, 10, or 90 years and let us do business. Let us put an end to sentiment."

Speaking in even more practical terms, Mr Walesa explained that the Solidarity trade union is prepared to give France at least 20 percent of the Polish enterprises to be privatized. "You should do business with us," he said. "We are going to change all the laws. We will remove any obstacles which you encounter as soon as you point them out to us. Why do you not want to earn? The Poles have $7 billion in their socks. They will not give them to the communists but to you bankers."

This scene took place on Sunday morning in the presbytery of Saint Brygida's church in Gdansk, the church which symbolizes Solidarity. Before kneeling down for the 1100 hours high mass, Mr Walesa said to his visitors: "If the French have not done anything in 1 month, I will go to France, but it will be to give you a piece of my mind."

UN Representative Addresses General Assembly

LD2510054989 Warsaw PAP in English 2311 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] New York, Oct. 24—On the United Nations Day Poland reiterated from the U.N. forum today that durable peace is the most important objective of her foreign policy.

Addressing the 44th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, Poland's permanent representative to the U.N. Ambassador Stanislaw Pawlak stressed that Poland's strive for peace is proved by numerous initiatives, Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposal on reduction of armaments and building confidence in Central Europe among them.

Pawlak also underlined that Poland attaches great importance to strengthening the U.N. efforts for peace, security and cooperation.

Poland's representative referred to achievements of the International Peace Year (1986) and pointed to actions taken in Poland by non-government organizations with a view to upbringing in the spirit of peace.

Walesa Views Government, Reforms, Union's Role

AU2710194889 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Oct 89 pp 1, 3

(Interview with 'Solidarity' leader Lech Walesa by Dorota Ciepielewska: "Not To Overthrow, But To Watch"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Ciepielewska] After all this business of "the head is yours, but the neck is ours," the government is at last "our" government. "Solidarity" is also "ours." But now there are two sides to it, the government side, and the trade union side.

[Walesa] I have said many times that we must introduce reforms, and we cannot convert from a "we and you" situation to a purely "we" situation. From the very beginning, "Solidarity" has been a reform movement, meant to build a new economic, social, and political order. However, any protest could only be a trade union one. It was not possible to say that we wanted a change in system, otherwise we would not have survived. Now that we are succeeding in introducing such an order in the political sphere, our movement should follow its own path. We should not all aim to be on the same side, or else we will merely replace one monopoly by another, and fall into the same trap as others before us. Let us not forget that the first communists paid for the reforms with their lives, and what happened later? A change must take place on the basis of pluralism, democracy, and freedom, and not on the basis of replacing one monopoly by another.

Of course, I planned things a little differently. I wanted to keep political affairs at the "roundtable" level and deal exclusively with economic affairs. However, we won the elections, and were told not to insult society. Society voted for you, so now you must go further ahead, we were told. So we did, but now that we have a democratically elected premier and a new Sejm and Senate, the reform movement must gradually leave politics to the politicians, especially because parliament will shortly settle the business with political parties, and anyone who comes under Polish law will be able to form a party. Then we will be left with the economic and trade union reforms.

The economic reforms are based on the premise that 80 percent of Poland's assets must find new owners, and we must help find them. Will that be capitalism? I am not saying it will. Far-reaching privatization is possible, but an expansion of self-management according to the principle of total equality is also possible.

Once we have fulfilled these conditions and the new mechanisms begin to act, changes in trade union affairs will be necessary. It will be necessary to introduce new organizational forms, because the altered economy requires them. In other words, it will be necessary to guarantee pluralism in the defense of workers interests.

That is the sense of the reforms that were laid down in 1980. However, if everyone—we, you, they—all joins the same side to become "we," this will be a monopoly that is worse than the previous one. I am not playing that game.

[Ciepielewska] In that case, how far will "Solidarity" support the government?

[Walesa] I will give you a surprise. As soon as we have finished with political matters, but not before then, we will keep an eye on the government. We have no intention of overthrowing it, because we will achieve nothing that way.

[Ciepielewska] But what if a conflict arises? Will "Solidarity" come out on strike against the Mazowiecki cabinet?

[Walesa] It will strike if this government fails to present good proposals, hold consultations and debates on them, and clarify the situation. But not for the time being. We are not disrupting the "honeymoon." But we do not intend to wait too long, either. The government is either competent or incompetent.

Let me be honest and say this. For the time being, we might like the government slightly. We will hold it to account not for failing to solve problems, but for failing to implement political pluralism and not helping to create new parties that would present new programs. If this really comes to pass, the government will be guilty of making things difficult by keeping all the power to itself.

[Ciepielewska] What sort of parties do you mean?

[Walesa] The kind that could present an alternative economic program to save Poland. Perhaps Moczulski [head of the Confederation for an Independent Poland], perhaps the Communists might come out with a better program than Mazowiecki's program under new circumstances.

[Ciepielewska] As "Solidarity" leader, how do you like the following points contained in the government economic program: a temporary rapid increase in prices; a fall in the real wage indicator; and the possibility of some enterprises going bankrupt, resulting in a fall in production and unemployment?

[Walesa] I disagree with that completely! I do not rule out the fact that the government is right, but I am a practician, and I would prefer the government to permit the creation of various types of workshops and enterprises to which people would transfer on their own. That is how I would clean up the plants that are functioning poorly.

[Ciepielewska] However, the program calls for the closure of unprofitable enterprises. Are you not afraid of strikes breaking out in them, what is more, strikes by your own trade union?

[Walesa] I also suggest the closure of these enterprises, but in another way. They should close down not because of a lack of profitability, but because of an exodus of work forces to places where they can earn more money or where they are needed more. In that case, it would be pointless to object. But if someone says: Right, we are closing you down because your are failures and incompetent people and because you are robbing Poland, then a strike will be completely justified. After all, such an opinion is false. Most people are checked when they occupy their posts. Even a director is checked, not just the janitor.

[Ciepielewska] A director is more likely to spend all his life striking.

[Walesa] We do not know how to give up honorably. That also applies to "Solidarity." I too will have to step down when they vote me from office.

We must learn how to step down, but not in the face of diktat. Let us create structures and systems that are as democratic as possible. A new team comes, and a chief has to act like a chief and select good deputies. It takes many people to build an automobile, but only one to drive it, or else it would crash. However, a system of selection cannot permit anyone to be carelessly swept aside. Right now, it is possible for a Mafioso to come along and install his own people, because there is no proper system. Our criteria are bad, and that is because we are still living in a period of a clash between the old model, which is struggling to survive and become slightly more democratic, and the new model, which is proceeding at a great pace, but is doing the same as the old model.

[Ciepielewska] Let us return to earthly matters. We are getting poorer and the economic program envisages a continuation of this situation.

[Walesa] I do not agree with that theory. In Poland, money is to be found everywhere. The price of bread is too high? This is the best time to become a baker and earn money. Under our system, people have grown unaccustomed to making money. In the West, if there is a shortage of something or something is too expensive, a firm materializes, and makes money on it. Therefore, I do not agree with those who complain of poverty, because there are so many possibilities. People have to be told to stop complaining and go into business. Things will be worse? I do not know what that means.

[Ciepielewska] But we are in a crisis.

[Walesa] There might be a crisis in America when there is excessive production, but there is no crisis in Poland just because there is a shortage of everything. In Poland there are possibilities of doing business. I am more fearful of something else, hunger. As there is not enough food, let us consider the reasons. Are we not wasting food because of a badly organized food economy or the existence of monopolies? If we can afford errors like that, I do not think we are in a crisis. Let us begin to work anew. Let us produce and exchange the fruits of our labor, and we will not have any crisis.

[Ciepielewska] That reminds me of Senator Stoklosa's latest speech in the Senate. However, I fear that political considerations will once again outweigh the interests of people with such a business-minded approach toward the economy.

[Walesa] We will not allow that. People are so used to scheming, including Walesa's scheming, that they will not allow themselves to be tricked, and will begin to act logically. Just give them a little more time. Even if the government we have is like an Italian government and is changed as often as a pair of gloves, we will always want one thing—let it not interfere with people, but let it make life easier for them. Then people will begin to take care of business, and that will solve many problems.

[Ciepielewska] The OPZZ [National Trade Union Confederation] claims that the new government will mainly affect the state sector. What does "Solidarity" say to that?

[Walesa] I would put it differently. It will affect all those who do not work according to fair principles. If someone has 100 hectares of land and sells less of it than someone who only has 10 hectares, something is not right. It is necessary to create a comprehensible system of accountability vis-a-vis the state. If we establish the correct parameters, the type of sector will not be as important as the amount it gives to the state.

[Ciepielewska] In that case, who would be shouldered with the greatest cost of emerging from the crisis?

[Walesa] All of us equally. However, the problem is how to establish this "equality." A surgeon cannot remove more than one appendix. A fair system is required, and it must be observed.

[Ciepielewska] All this provides a mass of tasks for "Solidarity," which is divided. This does not improve the effectiveness of the activity.

[Walesa] We are divided as to which road to take in order to reach our objective, but we concur as to the objective itself. That group of people containing Jurczyk, Wadolowski, Slowik, and others think that we are supposed to be a trade union, and nothing else concerns them. But I say that, unless there is a healthy economy, we will not have a good trade union. I want to be a very good trade unionist, but I must have the right conditions for that, and I am trying to establish them. The people I

have mentioned claim that we have betrayed the union movement. When were we stronger, in 1980, or today? In terms of membership, it is true that we no longer have the 10 million people we had then. But if one considers that we have a "Solidarity" premier and government, then we are indeed stronger. Some people say: Let us quickly organize ourselves, and that will resolve many matters, while others say: The better organized and more powerful a union, the more radical are its demands. I want reforms in Poland. These are expensive. But they are not implemented by means of rallies, but by means of adapting resources to existing conditions. We think that, in order to be a good union, we need reform first of all, whereas they want to be a good union right away, in order to carry out the reform later.

Now it is necessary to speed things up. I am waiting for the political parties issue to be resolved, because that will release us from many matters. The entire movement will move more visibly toward the trade union side. The conglomerate that we have created arose out of necessity. Now I want to act not out of necessity, but out of common sense.

[Ciepielewska] Finally, who is your biggest enemy.

[Walesa] Time. I am 46 years old. I wish I were jumping over the fence for the first time today [he jumped over the fence of the Lenin Shipyard in 1980], or that I were even younger, 22 to 25. I would know how to take care of many matters more quickly and better.

Senator: Confidence in Government Not 'Unlimited'

AU2510181289 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 25 Oct 89 p 2

[APA report: "Credit to Mazowiecki Limited"]

[Text] Vienna—At a news conference in Vienna on Tuesday [24 October], Jaroslaw Kaczynski, Polish senator and chief editor of the trade union weekly TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC, warned about believing that the Polish people's confidence in the Mazowiecki Government was "unlimited." However, if Poland survived the next few months, and "minor improvements" could be achieved, it had to be assumed that "the most difficult phase" was over, Walesa's adviser said. Science Minister Erhard Busek suggested that Austria "drop the 50-million-schilling Lucona adventure" (meaning the possible costs of the trial) in favor of aid for Poland.

Deputies Criticize Polish TV, Call for Changes

AU2410142289 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Oct 89 p 2

[Report signed 'Lut': "OKP Deputies on the Subject of Television—Boxing Match in the Committee"]

[Text] Members of the Senate Commission for Culture, the Media, Science, and Education; plus OKP [Citizens Parliamentary Club] Sejm deputies belonging to the Sejm Culture and Media Commission, met with Andrzej Drawicz, chairman of the Radio and Television Committee, and the remaining leadership of the Committee, on 19 October.

They observed a minute of silence in memory of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

Despite previous suggestions that this talk should not take the form of a boxing match, many blows were struck. Senator Andrzej Szczepkowski's description of the Radio and Television Committee as a "septic tank" ["szambo"], resulting in the title of "chamberlain" ["szambelan"] for Chairman Drawicz, gave rise to quite a sharp exchange of views.

The official talk concentrated mainly on staff problems. The senators and OKP deputies noted that the problem is more than just a question of "new faces" on the television screen. It is also a question of making changes to the management, especially those people responsible for information policy. This problem, pointed out by many participants, was aptly described by Professor Klemens Szaniawski, who said: "We are confronted by a clash between two divergent rules—on the one hand, the rule that people should not be wronged, and on the other hand the rule that the most powerful mass medium should be reliable. The second rule, however, seems to be more important." Most of the speakers thought that the changes taking place in the country must be followed by changes in the people who appear on the small screen. Senator Andrzej Szczypiorski said that the depoliticization of television is the key to rescuing it.

The greatest amount of criticism was aimed against the main television news, which was accused of having "excessive ceremony and too much officialese" (Deputy Barbara Labuda). Everyone agreed that television does not contain enough information on the work of the government.

Deputies and senators in the field said that the changes one frequently observes at national level have not percolated through to the field at all. There, the old teams are still in office, and they are still following the old rules. Katowice Voivodship was cited as an example of this several times. Allegedly, the old style of job certification was carried out in this voivodship as recently as last month. Changes to the structure and legal status of the Radio and Television Committee, including a break in the state monopoly in this field, were called for.

Not many positive features of television were found, but they included a good quality of documentaries, a new style for "Panorama Dnia" ["Panorama of the Day"] and "Teleexpress," and a good standard of professionalism of our television in general.

Jerzy Slabicki, deputy chairman of the Radio and Television Committee, pointed out that past and present expectations of television were and are too high. Television's possibilities of shaping social consciousness and public opinion are being exaggerated. Chairman Drawicz argued with many of the accusations. He

claimed that personnel and structural changes have already started, but it will take time for the results to become visible. However, he had no intention of starting a "vendetta." As far as concrete matters are concerned, he announced the start of a regular religious program in 8 days time.

Radio-TV Chairman on New Organizational Design

LD2510085689 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2215 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] The chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television has met the staff of Poznan television center. The need for changes in our programs was discussed, among other things. Andrzej Drawicz confirmed earlier promises of introducing new faces and new programs. There will also be a new structure of our firm, so far dependent on only one political disposer, the party. The chairman also said that people often expect radio and television to become a substitute for a better reality. We all know where it could lead us to, he added.

Officials Detail Interior Ministry Changes

LD2610110889 Warsaw PAP in English 2225 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 25—Deputy Chief Militiaman Zbigniew Nowicki and Security Service Deputy Boss Jerzy Karpacz met the press here today to review the ongoing changes within the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the new political conditions. The press conference was chaired by Deputy Government Press Spokesman Henryk Wozniakowski and attended by Polish and foreign journalists.

The conference was opened by the Press Spokesman of the Internal Ministry Wojciech Garstka who sketched the changes in his ministry. His main points:

Nowadays the ministry comprises some 40 organizational units. This is an accessively developed structure. The most radical changes relate to the security service.

Some of the to-date tasks of the security service have become outdated. This applies primarily to overseeing and counteracting the opposition's actions.

The legal activities by the opposition cease being treated as an object of anyone's interest in the security service.

By the decision of August 24, the minister liquidated 6 central units of the Security Service and their equivalents in the field.

Three new departments were set up: a department for the protection of the constitutional order of the state, a department for the protection of the economy and a department for studies and analyses.

The Security Service units engaged in monitoring the international mail and the so-called radio-counterespionage squads have been also dissolved as ones discharging "archaic" duties. Left behind were only skeleton cells to fulfil these tasks if the need be.

Essentially revamped will be, on the other hand, the lines of work of the units dealing with secret surveillance, bugging, etc. That does not mean, however, that technical surveillance was completely desisted from. We will be doing that more seldom on permission from court of law or prosecutor's office, Garstka said, primarily against dangerous criminals.

Changes will also relate to the merits of counter-espionage activities. After cutbacks and ranking only intelligence, counter-espionage officers, as well as staffers of the three above-mentioned depts among Security Service personnel, the numerical strength of the service will not surpass 7 percent of the ministry's cadres overall, or some 7.5 thousand positions. These changes will have been carried out by November 15.

The overall crime rate is rather low in Poland, some 1,250 crimes per 100,000 people a year, (5,206 in the U.S.A. in 1986). Yet this is not a satisfactory state of affairs. That is why the basic services of the militia will be beefed up with extra personnel economized as a result of the re-organizations.

The minister ruled the ZOMO (the mechanized militia reserve units) dissolved as of September 7, calling in their stead militia prevention detachments. The latter will be stationed in 22 voivodships (instead of all 49 thus far).

These units will number 5,177 pros (against 12,479 so far) to be supplemented with upwards of 13 thousand service cadets who will do their military service this way.

Cut back will be the number of troops subordinated to the minister of internal affairs.

Planned is the disbandment of 4 brigades, 10 border and 3 port battalions, as well as of 18 border outposts. The total cutback will build up to some 6000 men. Moreover, disbanded will be one brigade, one regiment and one independent battalion and helicopter squadron of the Vistula military units, altogether some 1,100 men.

Dismantled will also be the political-educational service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

To augment the social supervision over the ministry's activities Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak proposed to Prime Minister Mazowiecki to set up a political consultative committee attached to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, composed of representatives of various political forces.

Western journalists took interest in the question of shadowing Western press representatives, in eavesdropping in the past and present time. If actions of this type were taken, said Karpacz, then they were taken not because someone had a definite background or came from a definite group. They were taken when there was a well-grounded suspicion there had been dangers to the state or legal order.

We act on the basis of the existing law which changes evolutionally together with the situation in country, said Garstka in a reply to a question. Mulled over is the possibility or outrightly a necessity to pass on the passport issuing procedures to civilian bodies. This is, however, an organizationally complicated operation, calling for investment, means and premises.

Is the social self-defence movement to replace the ORMO (Militia Auxiliaries)? was one of the questions asked.

The ORMO auxiliaries are being censured now. Demanded is even the disbandment, which would bring much harm, as a gap would appear in the field in its wake.

The year of 1988 saw 6,678 disciplinary actions. A majority of them were brought forth for misdemenaours related to alcohol abuse. In 515 cases pre-trial proceedings were instituted, in which law enforcement was assumed. In clear-cut cases militia functionaries are summarily fired. Some 5 thousand disciplinary punishments are meted out in the ministry. Last year 750 people were sacked from the ministry.

Jaruzelski Interviewed on Democracy, Reforms

PM2610134689 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 21 Oct 89 pp 98-103

[Interview with Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski by Henri Amouroux in Warsaw—date not given]

[Excerpt] Henri Amouroux: Do you think that the present liberalization in Poland is irreversible?

President Wojciech Jaruzelski: The present thrust of the current changes in our country is permanent. It is impossible to reverse this tide of history. Of course, life can and will undoubtedly provide surprises and problems. But I think that the current sociopolitical and economic processes were so eagerly awaited, have already gone so far, and have such social support that my observation is fully justified. The success of the reforms obviously depends on numerous factors including the reasonable nature and perspicacity of the political forces which are now helping to shape the Polish situation. At all events, I hope that these political forces will not lack patriotism or a sense of responsibility.

Henri Amouroux: Before the elections in which the Polish communist party was defeated, you said that you would make every effort to ensure that the communist party remained in power. Will you make every effort to ensure that it regains power?

President Wojciech Jaruzelski: To some extent, I have kept my promise because the communist party occupies important positions in the government. But it is a coalition government and I think that this gives the government a broader base, enabling it to bring together new and old forces.

As a man who has devoted his whole life to the idea of socialism, I would like the left-wing forces to play an important role, but I must be above the parties and not forget the nation's will. On the essential issues, the aspirations of the Polish communist party and Solidarity are the same. But, as you know, the Germans say that "the devil lurks in the minor details." Indeed, details can lead to a conflict situation. The president's role is to arbitrate....

Henri Amouroux: We in France had an experiment in cohabitation which was not a great success. What can be said about "Polish-style cohabitation," with a communist president, Mr Mazowiecki, the prime minister, from Solidarity, and ministers from all the parties?

President Wojciech Jaruzelski: It is too soon to reply. But since there are problems which make it possible to find a common language, this cohabitation is positive. What is happening in Poland is not a sham. We are setting up a real system of parliamentary democracy. Will we succeed? I sincerely hope that Mr Mazowiecki succeeds in his difficult task. The greatest threat to the reforms would be excessive haste and the destabilization which could result from that. A process of gradual change is necessary.

Henri Amouroux: Why did the USSR, before Gorbachev, tolerate the Polish "deviations" when it responded violently to events in Hungary and Czechoslovakia?

President Wojciech Jaruzelski: Although it is not easy, the reply to this question becomes much more simple if the events in Hungary and Czechoslovakia are placed in their historical context, taking account of the world, and especially the European, constraints of the time. I think that many changes, be it in Poland or in other socialist countries, would have followed a totally different course—with regard to form and duration—if it had not been for the "cold war." East-West tensions have certainly never made reform easier! On the other hand, detente, and the improvement in the political climate in Europe and the world have always encouraged bold experiments and research. The current changes in Poland would be called into question in the context of a cold war confrontation on our continent.

You referred to "Polish deviations." But I see that differently. Any country, irrespective of its political system and its regime, has a specific nature which is related to the conditions of its historical development. Failing to take account of these factors means taking politics up a puerile and illusory path. However, you are well aware that politics must stick to reality. If we do not take account of the period of Stalinism which, after all, did not last very long in our country, many of our country's essential characteristics were safeguarded, despite blunders and mistakes, even serious ones.

Henri Amouroux: The Hungarian communist party has just decided not only to change its name but also to

become a social democratic party. Do you think that the Polish communist party will be tempted to follow the same course?

President Wojciech Jaruzelski: Since I am no longer party first secretary, I would not like to give a categorical answer to that question. You should put it to current First Secretary Rakowski.

But I do not think it is ever a good thing to copy automatically or systematically. The Hungarian party has its own traditions, and so does the Polish party. However, I think that the Polish communist party's development will lead it to an intermediate position between what it was previously and a socialist party.

Henri Amouroux: Do you think that Gorbachev will succeed in his perestroyka?

President Wojciech Jaruzelski: He must succeed! It is difficult for me to imagine that he might fail! Obviously life and action may make various changes and corrections to perestroyka. But it is impossible to reverse its main thrust and general direction. I am an ardent supporter of Gorbachev's political reform. Its success is not only in the Soviet Union's interest, but in the interests of all the forces of reason in Eastern and Western Europe.

Henri Amouroux: However, it is no coincidence that all the socialist countries have been plunged into economic chaos. Gorbachev himself not only admits that but constantly says it.... So why not change everything completely?

President Wojciech Jaruzelski: The world was apparently formed out of chaos. I hope that when you left the plane in Warsaw, you did not feel that you had landed on the moon. Poland has a very long history. The People's Republic of Poland reached maturity this year, it was 45 years old.

At present we are living through an extremely difficult and complex period. We are changing many things radically, but if we stand back from the current processes, the future is not as desperate as your question suggests. Immediately after the war, we made profound revolutionary changes. Despite the fact that Poland was more devastated than any other country, we were not starting from scratch. And now we are certainly not building on nothing. In short, we need continuity and change.

Henri Amouroux: You have just told me that Poland is living through an "extremely difficult" period. It is easy to realize that, even after a few hours here. I know that there is no magic solution. But, how many months or years do you think it will take to improve things?

President Wojciech Jaruzelski: Unfortunately, before things can improve, they must get worse. We have not yet reached rock bottom and before we can climb back up we must first touch the bottom. I think that it may take us 3 months or perhaps 6 months before we start climbing back up. Between now and then there will be an increase in inflation, a drop in production, and the closure of unprofitable enterprises. It is only then that it will be possible to see the situation clearly.

For the time being, we are walking a tightrope or, to use another image, we are crossing a minefield. In both cases, you have to watch where you put your feet if you want to get across safely. And you must take account of the fact that social ownership predominates. In Poland 94 percent of the national income is produced by the nationalized sector. This is changing and will change because the private sector will be extended and we want to attract foreign capital, but the different political forces must put the nation's interest above everything else. [passage omitted]

PZPR Audit Commission on Pre-Congress Tasks

AU2410152489 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Oct 89 pp 1, 3

["Stance of the PZPR Central Auditing and Control Commission on Its Tasks During the Period Leading to the 11th PZPR Congress"]

[Text] The 15th Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Plenum made decisions that opened the way for the intensive preparations leading to the 11th PZPR Congress. It set out the basic tasks for the party during this period. There is an intensification of the comprehensive discussion on the future shape of the party, its role, and the principles that are to underlie its methods of functioning in the changed political conditions. Various initiatives and program platforms are springing up. Party members, organizations and aktivs are bestirring themselves with the aim of reforming the party in order to make it responsive to meet the challenges of the current times.

I.

The Central Auditing and Control Commission [CKKR] asks that all the different views and orientations expressed in the precongress discussions and which are the result of creative searching be given equal respect. It is anxious that full and unfettered discussion within the party forums should take place within the whole of the auditing and control aktiv. Statements made during the precongress discussions, even though they may be radically controversial, cannot be the subject of subsequent disciplinary action by the party. The proper way is through discussion, criticism, and persuasion by argument. Nevertheless, we must be watchful for any efforts that seek to destroy the PZPR as an organization. The CKKR is of the opinion that wholesale participation in the work of the various congress commissions of representatives who may hold differing ideological and political views favors the preservation of party cohesion.

II.

The CKKR agrees with the view that it is necessary to redefine the role of the party in a fundamentally altered

system of rule, to elaborate a new program and fashion a profound transformation in the principles and the mechanisms by which it functions. It is imperative to create a new model for the organs of party control that would be appropriate to the party's new functions.

III.

In the period of fundamental sociopolitical and economic changes and the shaping of the party's new functions, changes should also be made to the tasks and functions pertaining to the auditing and control bodies.

The CKKR considers it crucial that in the preparations for the 11th PZPR Congress the control activities and tasks of the auditing and control commissions are limited to:

—Controlling the financial and economic spheres of the party; special attention being given to the purposes and the rationality of the application of party funds and property, and the effectiveness of its economic activity. It is important to actively support party structures in their search for additional sources of party finance, as for example, through the provision of services and the availability of production activities;

—Analysing the processes that are taking place within the party and preparing, on the given data, opinions and suggestions that are relevant to the elaboration of the principles of the party's functions and which will be applicable to the changed conditions;

—Hearing complaints and reviewing letters which touch on internal party matters and concern issues that have arisen between party members, and to advise members of the public in their dealings with the administrative organs of the state.

IV.

The CKKR believes that members of the party central and regional auditing and control commissions will actively join in the all-party precongress debate and discussion along with the numerous teams within these organizations. We believe it is essential that members of the CKKR apply themselves to precongress tasks and concentrate their efforts on:

—Participating in the discussion on the new model of the party and various suggestions proposing new systemic solutions to the question of control within the party;

—Participating in the workings of the congress commissions and teams that are active on the regional level;

—Keeping direct contact with party organizations and supporting the workings of these organizations during the precongress campaign.

The CKKR recommends the "Stance" to all members and activists of the control organs of the party in the belief that this "Stance" will assist their participation in the preparations leading to the 11th PZPR Congress.

The CKKR of the PZPR, Warsaw, 20 October 1989.

Working People's Movement Declaration Published

AU2410133889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Oct 89 p 3

["Draft Declaration"—Issued by the Working People's Movement]

[Text] Poland has entered a period which will decide on its future. The Stalinist system of rule over a subjugated society is crumbling. "Real socialism" has collapsed.

The interests of Poland have been talked about for many years. The political elites of the "grand coalition" talk in similar terms today. Another generation of Poles is being exhorted to tighten its belt as a main cure for the present-day ailments. We know how we are currently living. We can see the present state of our country. Polish property and Polish creative thought is being sold for next to nothing. Poverty is increasing alarmingly and disparities in incomes are widening. Poland is losing its economic sovereignty.

It is time to remedy this. We must take the matter of national existence into our own hands. The future of our country and the survival of our families is the paramount issue. Our aim is to create a society of free working people. Only this solution will create the basis of a modern economy and real state unity.

The real threat is the loss of faith in the future. No matter what reforms are undertaken, they will not succeed if the working people see that their interests do not lie in such reforms. They will support solutions that are preceded by a social contract; something in exchange for something. Money that is worthless cannot be a reward for more effort. It must be reward that will be a spur to greater and better work. A measurable part of the nation's productive wealth must be made available to the workers in the form of shares. We have to restore the value of the zloty from this very issue. To restore the value of labor and the dignity of human life. This is a necessary precondition for a healthy society and economy.

Industry and the economy need a true owner in the same way the peasants are guaranteed the ownership of their land by the Constitution. Workers and pensioners should become owners of the property they helped to create. Their voice must be decisive. Wages only constitute a minimal worth of the production in our economy. Vast sums are grabbed by the middlemen, the monopolists, and other "distributors" of the goods and benefits. We demand that such property is returned and figures in the deeds of our property. The principles governing the world of labor hinge on questions of ownership and greater rights of say. The decisions on how this wealth should be distributed must be made by a society of free working people, namely, the self-governing territorial,

communal, or worker councils, trade union banks, social funds, and other foundations. These will create a capital market which will serve the interests of the workers and remain under their control.

Let us not look for miracles. We do not want experiments on the live organism of our society. There are institutions and solutions that have proved their worth over the years and which were created by working people in the West, for example, pension funds and various employee share schemes.

Employee ownership in Poland can also become a pillar of a new multisectoral economic system in which all the components act according to common rules. We want to transform state enterprises into limited companies whose shareholders ought to be the state treasury, the workers, and the appropriate controlling authority, for example, the state, the territorial or the workers self-management body, the trade unions, other associations, or individual persons. We demand that the Sejm pass a general law as soon as possible passing state enterprises into the hands of their workers; a law that will ensure the voice of workers self-management is heard.

We declare our readiness to contribute to the reform of the economy and the political democratization of the country. Having as our aim the proper representation of the working people's interests, we remain open to cooperate with all trade unions, associations, workers self-government bodies, and research and scientific centers. We support open information and the granting of access to the instruments of social information. We support all efforts to create a democratic Poland and declare ourselves ready to join in partner-like cooperation with all social movements and political parties that favor the broadening of the scope of working people's participation in decision making, in property ownership, and political rule. We declare our autonomy in relation to those political forces who may wish to usurp our movement's political representation. This especially means the Polish United Workers Party, which during its time in power was unable to secure the interests of the workers and the world of labor against the interests of the nomenklatura, the bureaucracy, and the apparatus of coercion. We note with anxiety, similar tendencies in the attitudes of the elites that are currently in power. We support the efforts of the government to restructure the economy, rationalize employment, eliminate inflation, and arrest the fall of living standards. We say "no" to structural unemployment.

We shall act to guarantee workers a remuneration that ensures sufficient money, a dignified existence, and cultural development, in return for hard work. The young must have the possibility to get on in our country, and the pensioners must be able to enjoy the fruits of their life's labors. We shall do everything in order to rebuild the value of labor and the conditions of a dignified existence. Our movement reserves to itself the right to create its own political party should the need arise. We realize that no one can give us success, if we do not achieve it with our own efforts. It is the workers along with their professional and political organizations who must fight to protect their own interests.

Elena Ceausescu Expresses Concerns on Energy

AU2610193089 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Oct 89 pp 1, 2

["Speech by Comrade Elena Ceausescu at the Plenary Meeting of the National Council for Science and Education" held in Bucharest on 21 October]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrades: The plenary session of the National Council for Science and Education has discussed and examined—in a critical and self-critical spirit and in light of the provisions and guidelines included in the Program-Directives and Theses of the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], and in light of the tasks and requirements put forward by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu—the activity carried out in the current 5-year plan to fulfill the scientific research plan, introduce new technologies, and implement the programs in the area of education, training, and perfecting the labor force. [passage omitted]

Proceeding from the fact that socialism and communism can be built only on the bases of the most modern achievements of science and technology, following the Ninth RCP Congress our party and its party secretary general placed particular stress on vigorously developing national scientific research and on creating a modern educational system closely linked to life and the requirements of the society's progress, and able to ensure the molding of cadres with a thorough general and specialized knowledge in all areas.

On the basis of the guidelines put forward by the party, ever better material and organizational conditions have been ensured to intensify scientific research in all areas and to link research ever closer to education and the production process. Today we have a large network of research institutions and centers, which are making an essential contribution to the modernization and improvement of the production process, and to the successful fulfillment of our country's socialist development plans and programs. [passage omitted]

In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan and within our country's development in general, scientific research has continued to increase its contribution to the implementation of plan provisions, to perfecting the organization and modernization of all branches of the economy, and to raising the technical and qualitative standard of products. Research has also worked to broaden our own raw and other material base and to ensure the necessary technologies for recovering and capitalizing on reusable materials. New technologies have been worked out and applied leading to a reduced energy consumption and to the utilization of certain non-conventional energy resources.

Within the framework of the modernization programs, the activity of redesigning products has been intensified on the basis of ensuring high productivity and an ever reduced consumption of raw and other materials, and of energy. The renewal rate of the production process in the processing branches of industry exceeds 67 percent this year.

As a result of measures taken so far within the modernization programs, in the first 9 months of the current year a 6.6 percent growth rate was achieved for industrial commodity production, mainly due to an increase in labor productivity.

However, it must be said that results would have been more significant if all research and modernization programs had been fully implemented. Research and the ministries for perfecting technologies, which are great consumers of raw and other materials, of energy, and fuels continue to show little concern. Generally speaking, we have to emphasize that numerous enterprises in all areas have not respected the consumption norms endorsed, thus causing difficulties in providing the national economy with raw materials and energy. In numerous cases, consumption norms are exceeded because of the belated application of established measures aimed at modernization and at introducing reusable resources into the economic flow, arrears for which research and design are directly responsible.

Although the modernization programs stipulate specific tasks to increase productivity, reduce material and energy consumption, and increase the technical standard of products, as well as their quality and performance, research has not sufficiently concentrated its efforts on achieving these basic goals aimed at the development of our economy.

Proceeding to the fulfillment of the 1990 plan, we have to take measures to completely implement the programs of the current 5-year plan aimed at organizing and modernizing the production process and at introducing technical progress.

It is the duty of research and design to make great efforts toward completely fulfilling our programs and plans. For this purpose, all cadres in research, ministries, central departments, and enterprises have to be aware of the great responsibility that rests on them in the fulfillment of all tasks.

In the next, 1991-95 5-year plan, in conformity with the Program-Directives and Theses of the 14th RCP Congress, scientific research has to increase its contribution to the fulfillment of the strategic targets regarding the intensive development of the national economy, training the necessary cadres, and achieving a new quality of work and life. For this purpose, research and the activity of introducing new technologies will be channeled toward firmly implementing the programs for the scientific organization and modernization of the production process—programs which, actually, concern all economic and social activities and on which the commendable fulfillment of all plan provisions firmly depends.

The greatest of attention has to be further paid to broadening our own raw material base. It is necessary to

increase the efficiency of geological research in identifying fresh deposits of mineral substances and to work out new technologies that will ensure a better and more effective capitalization on all deposits, including low-grade commercial minerals.

Important tasks rest on research in the area of energy, which has to contribute more actively to perfecting technologies and ensuring that coal-fueled thermopower stations operate at full capacity, that the hydroenergy potential is fully utilized and that the consumption of hydrocarbons is cut back, that nuclear power plants are built and operate under favorable conditions, and it has to contribute to the recovery of reusable energy resources and to the broader promotion of new energy sources such as biogas, solar, geothermal, and aeolian energy.

In the branches of the processing industry, the application of new technologies should be an essential target to reduce the consumption of raw and other materials, of fuels and electricity, to ensure the modernization of the production process and the manufacture of products matching the top performances at the world level and in some areas even exceeding them. Thus, throughout industry, conditions will be created, so that the utilization rate of raw and other materials, of fuels, and electricity will increase by at least 20-25 percent.

Research in the area of chemistry has to continue to provide solutions to better capitalize on crude oil, gas, and saline resources, and on non-ferrous ores, and non-metallic substances, to perfect the structure of the production process by increasing the share of products produced in small quantities and fine synthesis products, and by accelerating the putting into production of reusable technological subproducts. Through the integration of the stages of processing and modernizing technologies, it is necessary to substantially cut back on the consumption of raw materials, fuels, and energy, which are still high.

In metallurgy, the implementation of programs for radically reducing the consumption of coking coal in furnaces, increasing the extraction coefficient of steel in the production of rolled goods, rationally and efficiently utilizing ferro-alloys, and manufacturing brands with higher characteristics needed by peak industries have to be pursued with maximum exactingness.

In the machine-building industry, research will have to orient itself toward manufacturing highly productive products and equipment characterized by high performance, toward improving the structure of the production of engines and machine tools, and toward developing electrical engineering and electronics in conformity with the requirements of the national economy.

We must focus in all branches—in both institutes and enterprises—on modernization and on improving the technical and qualitative standard of products, which play a decisive role in the current development of our economy.

Agricultural research that has made a significant contribution to the achievement of record yields of grain, industrial plants, and other crops this year has to continue to increase its contribution to the fulfillment of all targets of the new agrarian revolution; and ensuring ever larger and stable agricultural yields, highly profitable livestock, and a most effective utilization of the technical-material base, of water resources, fertilizers, and other products earmarked for agriculture. Basing itself on the most modern achievements of scientific research and on the most modern technologies, agriculture and food industry will make an ever greater contribution to meeting the people's consumption requirements, which have been substantiated scientifically, as well as the other requirements of the national economy. [passage omitted]

Esteemed comrades, the documents of the 14th RCP Congress attach particular attention to Romania's more intensive participation in the international division of labor and in the world exchange of material and cultural assets on the basis of the principles of equality, independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

Within this framework, it is necessary to work toward broadening scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA member states, with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, as well as with the developed capitalist countries, and with all countries in the world. The National Committee for Science and Technology has to firmly pursue the planning and achievement of cooperation ventures in this area, so that the tasks stipulated in the understandings concluded will completely be fulfilled and that the new research projects, which were agreed upon within the programs for cooperation with other states will meet the specific requirements of our country's socioeconomic development in the best possible way.

Research workers, men of science and education in our country have to view the vigorous affirmation—under any circumstances—of the Romanian people's desire for peace, understanding, and cooperation among all nations as a high duty of their activity. [passage omitted]

Military Education Meeting Greets Ceausescu

AU2310122989

[Editorial report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 20 October carries on page 5 a 200-word report on a "festive meeting" held in Bucharest on 19 October—"in the presence of Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], and Vasile Milea, candidate PEC member and minister of national defense"—to mark the "100th anniversary of higher military education" in Romania. The daily also carries a 900-word "Message Sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" by the participants in this meeting, which included "leading members" of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, and the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In

the message, the participants inform Ceausescu that they are holding their meeting "in an atmosphere of strong political engagement generated by the broad discussion of the 14th RCP Congress documents," and pay "ardent homage" to both Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu for their "priceless" contribution to fashioning modern Romania. After briefly referring to the traditions of the old Higher War School founded 100 years ago and to Ceausescu's role in improving the activity of the new Military Academy, the participants pledge to do their best to "implement the party-state policy in an exemplary manner" and to "raise the country's defense capability," so as to defend "the great revolutionary achievements, independence, sovereignty, and integrity of our fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania."

Coman, Milea Attend Symposium on Army Day

AU1810204289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 18/10/1989—A symposium took place on October 18, in Bucharest, devoted to the Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, organized by the Ministry of National Defence.

It was emphasized during the symposium that the anniversary of the Romanian Army Day on October 25 was an event of outstanding historical importance the liberation of Romania's whole territory from the occupation of the troops of Hitler's Germany and Horthy's Hungary. This equally means the crowning of the Romanian people's millenary struggle for freedom and independence.

The symposium was participated in by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], Colonel-General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence.

'Abuses' by Public Catering Units Discussed

AU1910092289 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] As is known, yesterday a meeting took place with basic cadres of public catering units which examined a number of intolerable deeds in some trade units. Thus, great abuses were uncovered at the Controceni Public Catering Enterprise, and especially at the Horizont Restaurant.

It concerns very serious deeds committed by individuals who, through their attitude and conduct, ignored the most elementary norms of conduct, committed abuses by deliberately violating our country's laws, and resorted to such practices as corruption and profiteering, and to the illicit acquisition of money and other goods.

In connection with these serious problems, the workers in the Controceni Public Catering Enterprise met in the afternoon today within a general meeting of the representatives of the working people, who expressed their firm contempt and their great desire to have legal norms applied, and who categorically condemned such practices.

Confronted by the angry eyes of their former colleagues, Vasile Gheorghe and three former workers in the trade network were escorted to the hall under arrest, pending an investigation of serious illegal deeds.

Who is this Vasile Gheorghe? He is the former man in charge at the Horizont Restaurant who, by making use of dubious relations maintained on the basis of illegal practices and corruption, attracted elements to his circle of interests who, in turn, proved determined to get rich; they succeeded in obtaining—through favoritism—important quantities of products much above their needs, especially meat and meat products, thus causing an imbalance in the catering network of other sectors.

As a declasse element and inspired by the desire to get rich by any means, Vasile Gheorghe sold an important amount of products by profiteering and eschewing the organized system for the sale of products, thus acquiring considerable amounts of money.

All these deliberately committed abuses gave an impetus to illicit trade, which was practiced by some parasitical elements without any jobs and morally corrupt, whose sole concern was to get rich.

Justifiably, the working people sent letters to and called at various party and state bodies in order to put a halt to such reprehensible social deeds, requesting that the most severe measures be taken against those who committed them.

As all the participants in the meeting clearly emphasized, the serious deeds deal a blow to the interests of the working people and can only be qualified as provocative and profoundly hostile deeds, which have to be firmly opposed and vigorously condemned in order to ensure the establishment—throughout the trade network in all public catering units—of an atmosphere of great order and discipline, and of respect toward the laws and norms of socialist ethics and equity, and toward our citizens.

Along with the sentiments of disgust felt by the participants, the words expressed during the meeting also reflected a sense of responsibility that rests on each working man and on the collective as a whole in ensuring an ethical climate of respect for legality, and of establishing and preserving order and discipline.

As a matter of fact, the very holding of this meeting is a telling example of the capability of the workers democracy bodies to discuss and always promote the proper progress of activities, including when a dilemma has cropped up and when firm measures are needed to overcome and lessen the effects.

As our country's laws, the party documents, and the recommendations by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stipulate, the working collectives and the workers democracy bodies have to be involved more actively and directly in ensuring the observance of laws;

one way to ensure this is to relentlessly hold discussions about those who have committed abuses, before instituting legal proceedings.

Stressing the whole significance of the abuses committed, the members of the enterprise working collective and a number of members of the working people's control teams who were asked to participate in the meeting clearly expressed their view, emphasizing that the deeds uncovered are flagrantly at variance with the concerns and measures taken to ensure supplies for the people.

During the meeting, the floor was also taken by those who, through violation of the law and dishonest practices, have brought about their current position and have landed in the witness box facing the indignant eyes of their former colleagues.

They have pleaded guilty of having committed the serious deeds of which they are accused and will receive their punishment that will be established by the judicial bodies.

The meeting of the working people's representatives ended with a conclusion clearly emphasized by all those who took the floor: Lucidly examining and drawing conclusions from what has happened, firm action has to be taken to prevent such flagrant violations of our country's laws and of the norms of socialist ethics and equity in order to ensure at each workplace an atmosphere of great order and discipline, and of full respect for the public and our citizens, so as to radically improve the working atmosphere and the activity in trade units.

German Working People's Council Holds Plenum

AU2610212889 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 26 Oct 89

["Plenary Meeting of the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality of Romania"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/10/1989—A plenary meeting of the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality of Romania took place in Bucharest on Thursday, 26 October, to debate the tasks incumbent on the population of German nationality, alongside the whole people, under the programmatic documents for the Fourteenth RCP Congress, from the orientations contained in Nicolae Ceausescu's exposition to the enlarged plenary meeting of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] of 24-25 October.

The plenary meeting also debated the self-management and self-sufficiency programme for a fine supply of the population with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1990.

The plenary meeting was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Taking the floor during the debates on the items in the agenda were Iosif Andrei Roth, vice-chairman of the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality, other members of the council.

The Romanian Working People of German Nationality expressed their full and unanimous adhesion to the proposal regarding Nicolae Ceausescu's re-election to the high office of party general secretary at the great forum of the Romanian Communists.

The plenary meeting was highly appreciative of the theses, ideas and orientations contained in Nicolae Ceausescu's exposition to the enlarged plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of 24-25 October.

The speakers expressed the full adhesion of the Romanian working people of German nationality to the draft Programme-Directive and the Theses for the Fourteenth RCP Congress, which fully concord with the interests and aspirations of all people, as well as their full support to the whole home and foreign policy of the RCP and of the Romanian state.

During the debates the principled, just, Marxist-Leninist settlement of the national questions through the consistent promotion of a full equality of rights and duties of all the sons of the homeland, irrespective of nationality, was assessed as an important achievement of historic importance of the RCP and the Romanian state.

The speakers vehemently condemned all those who, deliberately ignoring the realities in Romania, slander the achievements scored in socialist construction. The firm determination was reiterated not to allow anybody ever to stir up hatred and despise on ethnical grounds or on grounds of mother tongue, thus concealing the grave problems they are confronted with in their own countries, the flagrant violation of man's foremost rights to life, to a free and dignified existence, to peace.

The participants in the debates voiced the pledge of the Romanian working people of German nationality to work in future too, closely united round the party, and its general secretary, for the unflinching attainment of the goals set in the programmatic documents for the Fourteenth Party Congress.

In conclusion the plenary meeting adopted a resolution on the questions in the agenda, on the tasks incumbent on the Romanian working people of German nationality in their future activity.

At the end of the debates the participants in the plenary meeting adopted a telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Chinese Party School Delegation's Visit Reviewed

AU2110170589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1544 GMT 21 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/10/1989—Over October 12-21 a delegation of the Party School of the CC

[Central Committee] of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Xing Bonsai, prorector of the school, paid an experience-swap visit to Romania.

The delegation had interviews and conducted talks with Executives of the Academy of Social and Political Studies under the CC of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], and at the headquarters of Cluj, Alba and Vilcea County Committees of the RCP. The Chinese guests visited economic, social and cultural units in Bucharest and in the respective counties.

At the end of their visit, the delegation of the Party School of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party were received by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The talk conducted on the occasion was attended by Wang Jinqing, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

Andrei Receives CSSR Vice Premier Obzina

AU2010202589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/10/1989—On October 20 Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei met Jaromir Obzina, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, now on a Romanian visit.

In this framework the sides looked into aspects concerning the development of the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic relations in the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached at summit level.

Meeting With Dascalescu

AU2110202689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 21 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/10/1989—Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, received on Saturday, October 21, Jaromir Obzina, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the links of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, which follow a steadily ascending course, in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level. Palpable aspects were looked into related to the intensification of the Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration and cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and other areas.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian deputy prime minister.

Also present was Jan Papp, Czechoslovakia's ambassador in Bucharest.

Dinca Receives Hungarian Industry Official

AU2010191589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 20 Oct 89

["Talks on the Development of Romanian-Hungarian Economic Collaboration"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] On October 20, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, met with Gyula Sos, deputy minister of industry of the Hungarian Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania for the current edition of the Bucharest International Fair.

Problems were approached related to the further development of bilateral collaboration and cooperation in machine building and the broad-scale promotion of specialization of production and of technical cooperation in areas of mutual interest.

Protocol on Goods Exchange Signed With DPRK

AU2010191389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/10/1989—Friday, October 20, a protocol was signed between the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the exchange of goods and the payments for 1990. The document stipulates further greater economic exchanges between the two countries.

SRV Leaders Message Thanks to Ceausescu

AU2610183589 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 89 p 5

[Cable of thanks from SRV Communist Party leader Nguyen Van Linh; State Council Chairman Vo Chi Cong; and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

We want to extend sincere thanks to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Romanian Government, and to the friendly Romanian people for the warm congratulations and wishes conveyed on the 44th anniversary of the SRV's national day.

We are convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and many-sided cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will consolidate and develop constantly in the interest of the two peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Vo Chi

Cong, chairman of the SRV State Council; Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers

Ceausescu Meets Cyprus' Glavkos Kliridhis

AU2310205289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/10/1989—On Monday, October 23, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], president of Romania, received Glavkos Kliridhis, president of the Democratic Rally of Cyprus, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The guest expressed high appreciation for the Romanian people's achievements on the road of socioeconomic development of its homeland.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine relations between Romania and Cyprus, between the political organizations in the two countries, and the wish was expressed to further develop them in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

At the same time, aspects of the international political life were approached. In that framework, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that with the international situation still serious and complex all peoples and the democratic and progressive forces everywhere should concert their efforts in the fight for the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, for a global solution to underdevelopment-related problems, for the establishment of a new international order, for the ensurance of peace on our planet.

In connection with developments in Cyprus, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's stance on the resolution of the Cyprus issue underscoring the need for everything possible to be done to settle it through a dialogue between the two Cypriot communities with a view to ensuring their peaceful coexistence and cooperation, the unity and independence of the Republic of Cyprus, whose nonaligned status should be preserved.

The president of the Democratic Rally of Cyprus showed that the Cypriot people and Government and the leaderships of the political parties in Cyprus were highly appreciative of the stance of Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu on the ensurance of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus and on its status of a nonaligned country, as well as of the permanent support Romania has granted in the United Nations Organization and in other international forums.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, and Tamara Dobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Also present was Leandhros Viktor Zakhariadhis, secretary of the Democratic Rally of Cyprus.

Ceausescu Sends Message to Austrian Communist

AU2610184189 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 89 p 5

[Birthday cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria]

[Text] Dear Comrade Muhri: On your 65th birthday I want to extend warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and new successes in the activity you are carrying out at the helm of the Communist Party of Austria.

I want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Austria will continue to develop in the interests of both peoples and countries, and to the benefit of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party

Ceausescu's Message to Mozambican President

AU2610183989 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Oct 89 p 6

[Birthday cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano]

[Text] To Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Maputo:

Esteemed Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano: Your 50th birthday affords me the pleasant opportunity to extend warmest congratulations, with sincere wishes for good health, a long life, and increasingly greater successes in the sustained activity you are carrying out as party and state leader to strengthen the unity and national independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique and to achieve the aspirations for peace, progress, and the prosperity of the friendly Mozambican people.

I take this opportunity to express the conviction that, by working in the spirit of Bucharest and the understandings concluded, the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will develop and strengthen more and more in our mutual interest and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Dascalescu Receives Governor of Damascus

AU2010191089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/10/1989—On Friday, October 20, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, received Muhammad Amin Abu-al-Shamat, governor of the town of Damascus in the Syrian Arab Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania.

According to the understandings reached at top level, during the interview new ways and modalities were examined of further developing the economic cooperation between Romania and Syria, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

Ceausescu Receives Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister

AU1910190789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 19 Oct 89

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Receives Special Envoy of President of Islamic Republic of Iran"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 19/10/1989—October 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Mahmud Vaezi, special envoy of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, deputy foreign minister.

On the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed over a message and conveyed a warm salute and cordial wishes from President Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani of Iran.

Thanking for the message and the wishes, the Romanian head of state conveyed the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran a cordial salute and wishes of prosperity and peace to the Iranian people.

During the interview, reference was made to the cooperative links between Romania and Iran in policy-making, the economy, science and technology, culture and other fields of mutual interest, with emphasis on the decisive role of summit meetings and talks in the development of manifold collaboration between the two countries, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

Aspects of the current international situation were approached, special attention being paid to the actions for disarmament, eradication of underdevelopment, just and durable settlement of the conflicts in various parts of the world by political and negotiated means alone.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of further strengthening the collaboration between Romania and Iran internationally, to increase the two countries' contribution to the building of a world of international peace and security, detente and cooperation.

The interview was attended by Ioan Totu, Romanian foreign minister.

Attending was Mohammad J. Gohari, Iran's ambassador in Bucharest.

Totu Meets Iranian

LD1910182889 Tehran IRNA in English 1530 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 19, IRNA—Deputy Foreign Minister for Europe and America Mahmud Vaezi, now on a visit to Bucharest, held talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu Thursday [19 October].

The talks focused ways of expanding mutual ties and a scheduled state visit to Tehran of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Iranian deputy foreign minister arrived in Bucharest from Warsaw last night. The joint Irano-Romanian Commission on Technical and Economic Cooperation is to convene in Tehran in December.

Iranian Oil Minister Golam Reza Aqazadeh is to visit Bucharest shortly.

Ceausescu Meeting

LD2010131589 Tehran IRNA in English 1230 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Belgrade, October 20, IRNA—Cooperation between Romania and Iran in economy, technology and culture was the subject of talks between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mahmud Vaezi, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister in Bucharest Thursday.

Vaezi is in Romania as the special envoy of the president of the Islamic Republic, Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

During the meeting, emphasis was placed on the role of high-level meetings and talks in the development of cooperation in diverse fields between the two countries.

In international affairs, particular attention was given to action for disarmament, the eradication of underdevelopment and to a just and durable settlement of conflicts by negotiation and political means.

The talks highlighted the importance of further strenghtening international collaboration between Romania and Iran in order to increase their contribution to international peace and security.

Vaezi handed over a message from President Rafsanjani to the Romanian president. Thanking him for his good wishes, Ceausescu sent a cordial salute and wishes of propserity and peace to the Iranian people.

The meeting was also attended by Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and the Iranian ambassador to Bucharest Mohammad Gohari.

Further on LCY Central Committee Plenum Session

Plenum Discusses Reform

AU2510125689 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21-22 Oct 89 pp 11, 13

[Ivan Torov, Dara Vucinic, Seada Vranic, Dragan Visenic report on the proceedings of the first day of the 28th plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia held in Belgrade on 20 October: "The Document Approved by the Membership"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 October—The inevitable approach of the extraordinary congress imposed 2 days of work on the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and it could quite easily happen, as the chairman Milan Pancevski hinted at the beginning, that if it does not complete all the planned subjects, the 28th plenum could continue next week, probably on Friday.

In his capacity as chairman of the committee for preparing the Extraordinary 14th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Milan Pancevski said, among other things, as he opened the plenum, that the preparations in the second half of this year have noticeably intensified in all working bodies of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The public debate has been concluded on the basic directions for the transformation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, proposed comments and suggestions have been formulated, and it is expected that the draft of this document will soon reach the committee for preparing the congress. A public debate also finished at the end of October on the basic characteristics of the activities of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the work of this Central Committee between the 13th and 14th congresses.

Today's session—with the decision on the introduction of the post of president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on the way of setting up an executive political organ, on the duration of its term of office, as well as the decision on the place, date, and proposed agenda of the congress—completes the relevant organizational, technical, and cadre conditions for holding the congress. The first, initial lists of candidates for future organs of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia from certain parts of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia have already been sent to the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces for consultations and a presentation of views.

Pancevski also stressed that after this session, "we will be going out into the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and the membership with three very important programmatic documents: on economic reform, the draft thesis for working out the ideopolitical platform for the activities of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in a changed political system, and draft changes and amendments to the statute of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. We expect that during the next month we will have a synthesized document in the form of a declaration or general resolution which will be a synthesis of the basic orientations and policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the run up to the Extraordinary 14th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia."

We have a relatively short time to go until the congress, it must be used economically, the differences that still exist must be smoothed over in a creative discussion, and we must be even more united when we begin the Extraordinary 14th Congress," said Milan Pancevski in opening the plenum.

The first of these subjects today was economic reform, which was discussed by Stanko Radmilovic in the introductory speech. [passage omitted]

Veljko Galic, the first participant in the debate after the introductory speech, made several remarks about the draft document "Economic Reform and the Tasks of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia" which is being used as the working material for today's session. Above all, thought Galic, the document is laden with old views of world processes and the document ends in a similar way—it calls for working people and citizens to support and implement reform. [passage omitted]

In the words of Dragan Tomic, we must use changes to create conditions for an explosive change in the economic structure which is an unfavorable structure. The creation of flexible enterprises to suit the economy and the market will not be a reality if we do not crush inflation. Inflation distances us from enterprises' ability to adapt to the market and thus the sequence of measures which we have to undertake must prioritize the curbing of inflation and only then deal with offensive development. Effectiveness in crushing inflation can be provided only through a more drastic reduction in public spending, particularly budgetary spending from the federation to the commune, by changing interest rate policy, and through financial consolidation in the economy.

Dragan Mikovic insisted on the elimination of ideological barriers and unnecessary fear of socialism supposedly losing its credibility. He thought that the League of Communists must support all orientations in the field of economic reform. [passage omitted]

Mikovic then recalled that bureaucrats in the republics and provinces maintain their positions as the collective manager of the nation. Precisely because of this, macroeconomic solutions that move toward strengthening the federal state are not welcome. [passage omitted]

Reproaches to the Introductory Speaker

At the beginning of his speech, Vukasin Micunovic said that two innovations had been introduced into the work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia: individual open voting at the last session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists

of Yugoslavia and giving authors' rights to those members who present introductory speeches. He proposed a third—that all members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia be given the introductory speech by Stanko Radmilovic, which Micunovic criticized for failing to interpret the actual working material for this session. He also thought that the introductory speaker had to explain what is meant by the phrase "integral self-management" and what "radical reform" meant. Otherwise, Micunovic also critically spoke about the working document. He said that this text reflects the pressure of the intention of the party to retain power and that it is not an innovative document. Furthermore, the document speaks in quite a simplified way about international trends. The whole world is in a situation to innovate, said Micunovic, but our crisis is a dramatic expression of our inability to face the fact that one way of production is being abandoned and an attempt is being made to keep up with new world processes. [passage omitted]

In the opinion of Janez Zemljaric, the prepared draft document and the introductory speech do not give acceptable solutions to some very important issues, which would be appropriate to the real economic and social situation in the country. I think that the fact has not been sufficiently considered that the economic, political, and social reforms have already begun in the country, that some reforming laws have already started to have an effect, and that some are in the final stages of the judicial procedure. One gets the feeling that the experiences of the developmental processes in Europe and those which we are witnessing in socialist countries have not been sufficiently heeded.

Inflation Requires Consensus

It seems to me, Zemljaric went on to say, that parts of the stands in the draft document and the introductory speech require further discussion, development, and explanation, particularly concerning self-managing ownership, macroeconomic reform, and the economic function of the federation. In the situation in which we find ourselves, we must devote ourselves to the problems of inflation and it is necessary in this respect for us to above all come to agreement and reach an essential social consensus, and the draft document should not advocate a model for bringing down inflation, which, in my opinion, is essentially different from the program that the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council are implementing. [passage omitted]

Necessary Creative Unrest

Our many years of dormancy and the illusions that we live in the best system in the world as well as the development of the mentality of spending more than we earn, has led us into a catastrophic situation, Dragica Zgrebec thought. In practice it was often enough to create a political or business career with several learned dogmatic phrases instead of creating these through expert and creative work. By tolerating this "system of values" we have stifled creativity and established mediocrity at all levels. We need creative unrest in society at the moment, said Dragica Zgrebec. This is a prerequisite for the success of the congress and the reforms and for us to provide political conditions in which all social problems will be discussed in a construct, tolerant, and equal way. [passage omitted]

Josip Eterovic advocated above all that we take a clear stand in the document that is being discussed here supporting what has not been completely clarified either because of ideological and dogmatic obstacles or because this material has not been sufficiently dealt with in the Constitution. This primarily relates to the property relationship in self-management under the new conditions of business operations. The basic condition is that all forms of ownership are actually given real rights and importance and they should be allowed to prove themselves in practice through economic efficiency. In this sense, one should also resolve the problem of social ownership because it cannot be unidentified or imaginary. Thus, the basic question and dilemma of defining ownership has not been thrashed out. Speaking further about ownership, Eterovic said that as it is presented in the material and particularly in the introductory speech, the situation will arise whereby social ownership will be destroyed because in practical terms it will be uncompetitive. [passage omitted]

The Price of the Current Problems

At the end of his speech, Eterovic also dealt with today's introductory speech. I have to say that the introductory speech deviated and diverged so much from the proposed report on economic reform that most of the speech pulls us back to the beginning. I think that this is a great blow to reforming orientations and as it is, it is unacceptable, in my opinion. If no one dissociates themselves from it—I do not know any longer whether the Presidium supports it or not, and I would ask them to clearly say so—this would certainly have unforeseeable consequences for our further development, our position which is nevertheless growing in the world, and our reputation in the world. [passage omitted]

In the opinion of Stefan Korosec, the League of Communists must answer the following questions at the Extraordinary 14th Congress: First, it should specify the basic points of the new project of socialism for which we will be struggling and also how to struggle for this new socialism. We must take a further step in putting into operation the stands of the first conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Second, an ideopolitical orientation should be taken as regards the present economic trends and, above all, the resolution of the everyday problems of citizens. Third, a clearer, more specific step should be taken in making our developmental strategy operational. A new concept of development is needed; I would say even a new culture of development.

The task of today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is, according to Stefan Korosec, for us to reply to the question of whether the choice of issues that we have presented in the documents on economic reform and the tasks of the League of Communists is the right choice. Are the formulations with which we will be beginning the congress of the League of Communists the rights ones. The social moment requires the full responsibility of the Central Committee so that vagueness is avoided as regards some theses and so that confusion is not introduced into the League of Communists of Yugoslavia or society as a whole. [passage omitted]

Because of the creation of a general social consensus on the program for curbing inflation, it is also essential to clarify some questions connected with economic policy and inflation, said Korosec. Is it true that inflation cannot be brought down without dynamic development? The thesis is being disputed that inflation can suddenly be curbed. Is this possible and at what price? Who is advocating this, what are the justifications, and how can we then create an anti-inflationary movement on such unexplained and to a certain extent confused things. In my opinion, the idea is also incorrect that it would be difficult to implement reform with a zero rate of inflation under conditions of stagnation.

New Questions Are Being Thought Up

Furthermore, if the problem is only inflation as a result of inflationary expectations, which I am not in the least underestimating, we would easily sort this out through political action and a psychological climate, but the main problem of our inflation is the structural causes as the basic generators of inflation. I think that it is unacceptable for us to critically implement under our conditions any practical model for bringing down inflation designed for and implemented in some countries; I would say not only from Latin America but also from Western Europe. [passage omitted]

Vlajko Stojiljkovic commented that basically two problems or questions have arisen in the preparations so far and even today: Will we retain socialism and self-management and will we overcome republican-provincial divisions in the functioning of the economic system? He particularly advocated that attention should be paid to those ideopolitical questions which will rid us of prejudices and dogmas, as well as changes in the economic system that will adhere to market criteria, greater efficiency, and the motivation of the working person, and finally, to changes that will lead to greater democracy. [passage omitted]

Political and Economic

It is harmful that under the banner of concern for self-management, the processes directed to respecting and putting into practice objective economic laws are being challenged, thought Blagoje Mitanovski. It is not enough to stick to the present way of understanding self-management because this could mean the impossibility of introducing and implementing the organization of business operations according to the market. Modern and economically efficient self-management should proceed not only from work but also from ownership and entrepreneurship, said Mitanovski.

According to Mihailo Milojevic, it is not enough to establish only an economic system that opens up opportunities for competition in ownership, but this should be accompanied by corresponding provisions in the political system, so that the political system does not appear as a hindrance in the development of economic relations. [passage omitted]

Stated Nikola Cubra: Proceeding from the failure of previous economic reforms in our country and in other socialist countries, the question can be asked—What are the prerequisites that should be provided so that the reform that we are preparing does not have the same fate? In his opinion, these are the ideological unity and unity in action of the League of Communists and other progressive forces, the adaptation of the political system and the organizations of the state institutions to a new way of organizing business operations, the facilitation of changes to the SFRY Constitution as soon as possible in line with the needs of radical and comprehensive social reform, increased efforts to formulate in theory a model of socialism based on an integrated market economy and the equality of different forms of ownership, a quicker and wider introduction of modern achievements in science and technology in the process of managing production, and the broadest measures and activity to more quickly and effectively halt inflation, said Cubra.

The policy of the League of Communists and the reforms will not be successfully implemented while we have frequent occurrences of the kindling of nationalist passions which have recently been manifested in institutions, thought Haralapmi Krstevski. As a member of the League of Communists, a member of this Central Committee, and above all as a man and citizen of this homeland of ours, I cannot understand where the idea comes from for 1 December to be celebrated as a national holiday. Is this really the wish and expressed desire of the fraternal Montenegrin people and the other nationalities that live in this community? Is this another attempt to undermine and destroy the foundations of an AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] Yugoslavia? [passage omitted]

Along with criticism of the document, Marko Brdaric was against the idea that the actual owner of social property should be an enterprise but rather he thought that this should be public property under the control of the sociopolitical community. If this were an enterprise, who would then bear the brunt of and responsibility for mistakes, asked Brdaric.

Sreten Djuric expressed satisfaction with the introductory speech by Stanko Radmilovic and particularly

thought that this was a good platform for a move toward a market economy. [passage omitted]

Plenum Continues

AU2710202189

[Editorial report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 27 October in its regular news program carries a 10-minute report on the proceedings of the 28th Plenum of the Central Committee League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

At 1810 GMT the announcer in the studio says that "since the session of the LCY Central Committee received a new twist during the discussion of the miscellaneous point on the agenda, we now have on the line our reporter who is at the LCY Central Committee session Kosta Krajincanic:

"Yes, some interesting things have happened meanwhile. Ali Sabani asked to speak. He is a member of the Central Committee from the Kosovo League of Communists. At one time the Kosovo Communists demanded his expulsion from the League of Communists. He said that last year when he was returning from a Central Committee session from Belgrade to Pristina he and Azem Krasnici were kicked out of the train near Kragujevac. He now wants the Central Committee to inform him about what has been done about this by the internal affairs organs. He also wanted to know why he was not permitted to work in the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists any longer.

"After him, Janez Kocijancic asked to speak. He was of the opinion that the trial of Azem Vlasi in Titova Mitrovica could become a political trial, and therefore proposed that the Central Committee suggests to the SFRY Presidency to abolish the trial of Azem Vlasi and others, that is to say, to exempt them from trial.

"Sava Skundric replied. He compared Kocijancic's speech with the Cankar Hall. Why should we show mistrust in the judiciary in advance and why has the request been made only now, 3 days before the trial?"

Subsequently, Janez Kocijancic is heard briefly explaining some points of his proposal in more detail, as well as the reasons as to why this proposal was not made earlier.

An unidentified female speaker at the session replies to Kocijancic, explaining the facts concerning the Vlasi case and the reasons for Vlasi's expulsion from the League of Communists. She rejects Kocijancic's demand, saying that the case was too serious to be dropped. She also explains that it was not correct to present the demand for the abolition of the trial to the Central Committee because this matter was not in its sphere of competence, saying that "this was a special kind of attempt to exert political pressure on appropriate state organs, the SFRY Presidency, and the Courts."

After the woman's speech, chairman Stefan Korosec says that the "working Presidium proposes that the Central Committee accept the proposal made by Dragutin Kosovac that there should be no discussion on Kocijancic's proposal or any voting on it."

The proposal made by Kosovac is adopted by the Central Committee members and the chairman Korosec is heard declaring the session closed.

Kosta Krajincanic, the reporter at the session, ends his report by saying: "We have all been witnesses and could hear how the rostrum of the Central Committee was abused to exert pressure on the judiciary organs, the SFRY Presidency, and the entire public. This was all set to take place 2 days before the trial of Azem Vlasi presumably to make as big a effect as possible. However, the proposal by Janez Kocijancic was not accepted."

LCY Central Committee Presidium Holds Session

Discusses Congress Preparations

LD2710173789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG)—During its session today, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium approved the plan of the preparations of the documents and of public discussion on the documents for the 14th special LCY congress which lays down the deadlines and the protagonists of business and tasks which have to be fulfilled in the preparation of the documents for the 14th special LCY congress.

Some topical issues concerning the development and work of the KOMUNIST newspaper publishing work organization and KOMUNIST magazine were also discussed during the session. It was stressed that more than ever before, KOMUNIST must keep pace with modern press trends in our country and abroad, and that it must satisfy the needs of the reform of the LC and of our society as a whole. It was stressed that KOMUNIST, and LCY papers too, must become updated and make the necessary high-quality breakthrough vis-a-vis our public at large. It was decided that in that sense a modernization project for the paper and for other KOMUNIST newspaper publishing work organization publications is to be worked out.

The report on current initiatives for political rehabilitation was also discussed during this session. It was stressed that the LCY must take a stance on the question of political rehabilitation generally, linking it with the incipient process of its own democratic transformation. It also has to take a stance, in conformity with statute procedure, on every specific initiative, taking into account the whole historic context of events and the relations within a specific period of development, and on this basis rescind the measures which were unfairly applied toward individuals. The LC also has the commitment to draw a lesson from these events both for topical ideological and political conduct and for democratization of relations within the LCY. It also must

create the conditions, more rapidly and more thoroughly, which will obviate facile and uncorrobated condemnation of its individual members and resist the denial of all the achievements of the revolution and socialist development and their leading forces and personalities through arbitrary and partial interpretations, or even by ignoring this whole historic process.

The Presidium believes that the publication of authentic archive material has to be accelerated, in keeping with legal deadlines, on postwar events and personalities which today are either the cause or the subject of controversial journalistic and publicistic interpretations, and that a more complete LCY approach in principle to the problem of political rehabilitation must be prepared and defined. Appropriate LC organs in the republics and provinces must operate more actively and consider every specific demand or initiative for a reexamination of ideopolitical measures taken against individual personalities in their environment and make decisions on that, bearing in mind specific historic situations and also the present-day political and social requirements.

Proposes Party Statute Changes

LD2810095489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2200 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (TANJUG)—Obligation to nominate several candidates for each post and secret ballot are novelties in the statute of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), which were proposed to the party Central Committee today by a committee in charge of amending the top party document.

The existing statute also includes these provisions, but they are not obligatory.

There are also plans to introduce a vote of confidence in the executive bodies of the party as part of the amendments to the statute in a bid to streamline and democratize the party.

The proposed changes, aimed at enabling the party to adjust to reforms in society, are [as received], however, do not go deep enough because the documents on party transformation and overall changes in Yugoslav society, which should be the basis for statutory changes, are still being drafted.

This was precisely the answer given to the Central Committee members who today said that the proposed changes in the statute were not radical enough. It was often recalled today that the Yugoslav party has opted for political pluralism, although not for a multi-party system, and that it should therefore prepare itself to compete with the programmes of other political forces.

The leading role of the League of Communists can no longer be taken for granted, but must be constantly affirmed in practice, it was also said today.

The text of the draft amendments to the LCY statute, including the proposals heard in today's debate, will be submitted for an all-party discussion before being presented to the delegates of the 14th, special party congress in late January 1990.

Refuses to Discuss Vlasi Case

LD2810095989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2231 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee today decided not to discuss the proposal put by some of its members that the competent judicial organs be approached with a request to drop charges against Azem Vlasi, former party leader of the Province of Kosovo, who is to stand trial on Monday on charges of counter-revolutionary activity endangering the social order of Yugoslavia.

Slovene delegate Janez Kocijanicic justified the proposal that the Party Central Committee recommend that charges against Vlasi be dropped (decision which lies within the province of the state presidency) by saying that the trial might turn out to be a political one.

The bill of indictment charges Vlasi and fourteen other ethnic Albanians with having instigated and organized the November separatist demonstrations and the February strike of ethnic Albanian miners in the Stari Trg mine in Kosovo.

Kocijanicic explained that there were legal grounds for dropping charges in Yugoslavia and opinioned that, in this case, it would be primarily a political act, thence the idea that the initiative should be launched by the party Central Committee.

Kocjanicic maintains that a trial of Vlasi would only heat nationalistic passions in Yugoslavia, and believe that to drop charges would be an act of statesmanlike wisdom and would show determination to overcome the existing nationalistic and political divisions.

Rejecting Kocijanicic's initiative, several members of the Central Committee insisted that the party leadership could not presume to known in advance that the trial of Vlasi would be a political affair, and said that investigation and trial were within the province of judicial organs. The raising of this question only three days prior to the opening of the trial was described by one delegate as an encouragement to the separatists in Kosovo, and by another, as political pressure brought to bear on both the court and the state presidency, within whose competence lies the matter of dropping charges.

Ex-Kosovo Leader Vlasi's Trial Set To Begin

LD2910203689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Pristina, Oct 29 (TANJUG)—A trial of Azem Vlasi and 14 other defendants charged with counter-revolutionary activity, breaking up brotherhood and

unity and undermining the country's economic foundations, starts before the district court in Titova Mitrovica on Monday.

Their activity resulted in the death of several persons, serious violence and threats to the country's security and economic strength, a hundred-page indictment says.

In this way, the indictment says, they have committed crimes of counter-revolutionary endangering the [words indistinct] under article 114 of the Yugoslav penal code.

The defendants, in addition to former Kosovo party chief Vlasi, are Aziz Abrasi, [first name indistinct] Krasnici, Ibus Jonuzi, Mensur Fejza, Riza Musliju, [name indistinct], Mursel Haziri, Sinan Kurtesi, Ramiz Kadriju, Veli Osmani, Avdi Uke, Jetis Bajrami and Tahir Salihu. Except Krasnici, former general manager of Elektrokosovo, all the other defendants were former managers and officials of the Trepca mines, including Stari Trg.

Vlasi, Abrasi, Kavaja and Krasnici are charged with direct involvement in organizing and abetting mass protest rallies and demonstrations staged by ethnic Albanians in November of last year, and miners' strike in Stari Trg in February this year. The other defendants are charged with counter-revolutionary activity [word indistinct] the miners' strike, i.e. false presentation of the situation in the country and assuring the participants in the [word indistinct], demonstrations and the miners strike that their demands were in line with the policy determined [word indistinct] and party organs.

The indictment also claims that they misinterpreted the cadre and constitutional changes in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as being to the detriment of the Albanian nationality, and blackmailed some political organs and prominent individuals. In this way, they brought about a further aggravation of the situation not only in Kosovo but in the entire country, which resulted, among other things, in the Presidency of Yugoslavia imposing special measures in Kosovo.

The gravest effects of their activity were felt during the mass demonstrations throughout Kosovo last March, which were characterized by terrorist violence and unprecedented destruction of social property. The death toll totalled 25—two policemen, 22 demonstrators and one citizen killed by a stray bullet—while 12 policemen sustained serious and 112 minor injuries. The material damage was estimated at 199.4 billion dinars.

The Titova Mitrovica courtroom has been enlarged for the trial which has attracted great interest.

Lawyers Want Disqualification

LD2910210189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1859 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Pristina, 29 Oct (TANJUG)—At the opening of tomorrow's trial of Azem Vlasi and 14 others, accused of counterrevolutionary endangerment of the system, their lawyers and defenders will ask for disqualification of the president of the court council, Ismet Emre, and the district public prosecutor in Titova Mitrovica, Spasoje Zamifirovic.

This was agreed on at this evening's meeting of lawyers and defenders, which lasted several hours. The meeting was held in the Kosovo Lawyers' Chamber. The reason cited for the disqualification is the doubt expressed regarding the objectivity of the president of the court council and, as stated, the unfair attitude of the public prosecutor toward the accused during the investigation. The lawyers claim that Zamfirovic insulted Vlasi and other accused persons, thereby prejudging the court's decision.

Numerous television journalists were present at the lawyers' meeting, so that the working agreement, which, as a rule, is an internal affair, had the characteristics of a public meeting.

This, in a way, illustrates with what pomp tomorrow's opening of the trial is expected, and, at the same time, indicates that the trial could follow an unusual course.

Begins With Tight Security

LD3010111689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1010 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, October 30 (TANJUG)—The trial of Azem Vlasi, former Kosovo party leader, and fourteen leading officials and workers of the Trepca complex began in the Titova Mitrovica district court this morning. They are charged with threatening the country's social system.

25 Yugoslav and foreign reporters are covering the trial, and the pool of Yugoslav television studios and a TANJUG photo-journalist were allowed a brief session at the beginning of the trial.

Presiding judge Ismet Emre opened the trial (?saying) that all the defendants are present, as well as their lawyers.

The courthouse is protected by security forces, so that people without passes cannot enter the building.

Diplomats, Family Denied Access

LD3010130889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 30 Oct (TANJUG)—Almost an hour before the beginning of the trial, a large group of family members of the accused, representatives of embassies in the SFRY, and journalists gathered near the courtroom.

Representatives of the embassies of Canada, Holland, Australia, UK, Denmark, and the FRG protested fiercely over being denied access to the courtroom. A representative of the provincial committee for information announced that all embassies who had asked for credentials to attend the trial were told on Friday that this was impossible due to the limited number of seats in the courtroom.

The diplomats as well as journalists and members of the families who were not able to enter the courtroom protested loudly. There were no incidents apart from one man who stood in front of a group of observers shouting for the accused to be released immediately. "We want freedom", and "Jetulah Kuchi was killed by the Rankovic [interior minister in the sixties] people" he shouted. Kuchi, a militia commander, was killed in Podujevo during March clashes with demonstrators. The security organs detained the perpetrator afterward.

A large number of the family members of the accused remained outside the courtroom. Azem Vlasi's father, Ahmed Vlasi, told a number of selected journalists (only foreign journalists and those from the western parts of the country) that the trial is not public since only two members of the family can be present.

The members of Vlasi's family, about 50 of them, then went toward the entrance. Only his father and wife Nadira were allowed to pass so they alone entered.

Lawyers Challenge Judges, Venue

LD3010141589 Belrade TANJUG in English 1251 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, Oct 30 (TANJUG)—The lawyers of former Kosovo party chief Azem Vlasi, first defendant in a trial which started in Titova Mitrovica today, challenged at the start of the main hearing Presiding Judge Ismet Emra, Kosovo Supreme Court President Pjetar Kolja and all Supreme Court Judges, as well as District Public Prosecutor Spasoje Zamfirovic and the provincial public prosecutor.

The defence also demanded the exception of all courts in the Socialist Republic of Serbia where, Vlasi claimed, his head was demanded. Courts in the republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia and Slovenia were proposed possible venues for the trial. The lawyers also demanded that the federal public prosecutor take the initiative for selecting the venue.

The demands were upheld by the lawyers of the other 14 defendants.

Slovene Daily on Trial

LD3010154189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1357 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Ljubljana, October 30 (TANJUG)—The Board for the Protection of Human Rights from Ljubljana, capital of Yugoslavia's Republic of Slovenia on Monday urged the authorities to revoke the indictment and call off a trial of former Kosovo party leader Azem Vlasi and 14 economic officials and managers, all ethnic Albanians on charges of endangering the country's social order. The trial has opened this morning before the District Court in Titova Mitrovica.

In its statement, the board also asked the authorities to recall all Slovene members from a combined federal police detachment sent to Kosovo—the scene of Albanian chauvinists' and separatists' activity—earlier this year to impose a state of emergency there.

The board invited representatives of all official and alternative political organizations concerned to meet this afternoon and agree on organizing actions of protest against the trial.

The statement calls upon institutions for the protection of human rights to start a coordinated action of opposing any violation of human rights in Yugoslavia and violence against all those who disagree with political trials, among which the board lists the trial in Titova Mitrovica. It calls for a similar action in case of the ethnic Albanian miners, who staged a four-day sit-in in the Stari Trg mine demanding the release of Vlasi and the other defendants.

The central Slovene daily, DELO, publishes the results of an opinion poll conducted among Slovene lawyers, who called the trial an "evidently political one" and noted that the "indictment does not substantiate the offence in an argumented way" but constitutes a "slanderous political writing of Stalinist perfidy carried to an absurd extreme."

Slovene lawyers also claim that by the trial, the "protagonists of political authority and power are recklessly abusing judiciary bodies for a repressive accounting with their political opponents."

Trial Adjourns After 4 Hours

LD3010155289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 30 Oct (TANJUG)—After a 4-hour hearing, the trial of Azem Vlasi and the 14 charged with counterrevolutionary activities before the District Court of Titova Mitrovica, was adjourned today at 1400 [1300 GMT] The adjournment followed the defense' demand that Ismet Emre, head of the Council of Five, Spasoje Zamfirovic, district public prosecutor, be exempted. Indicted, Vlasi demanded that all the courts in Serbia be exempted and that he be brought to trial in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia, or Slovenia.

Higher judicial institutions will be consulted on these demands. Therefore, it is uncertain when the trial will continue.

Various Demostrations Staged in Support of Vlasi

Zagreb Pro-Vlasi Gathering Banned

AU2910190889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] The public meetings in three Zagreb squares—Kvaternik, Cvetni, and Republic Squares—at which, according to the Croatian Society for the Protection of Human Rights' plans, signatures for a petition to the

SFRY Presidency to free Azem Vlasi were supposed to be collected this morning between 0900 and 1500, did not take place.

The decision to hold public meetings was made at last Thursday's meeting of the Society's Initiative Committee. The city Secretariat for Internal Affairs was informed about this decision at the same time. However, the Zagreb Secretariat for Internal Affairs has banned this first action by the Croatian Society for the Protection of Human Rights, which is led by Ivan Zvonimir Cicak as coordinator of the society. The explanation of the Zagreb Secretariat for Internal Affairs states: It can be expected with certainty that the meeting will result in the disturbance of public peace and order.

Zagreb Demonstration Goes On

LD2910215489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2001 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Zagreb, 29 Oct (TANJUG)—This evening, just before 1700, a group of about 100 people gathered in the main square in Zagreb, the Square of the Republic.

The group in line circled the square once. Tito's picture was carried at the front of the column. The group shouted slogans: "Tito, Party," "Azem is Not Guilty," "Freedom For Vlasi," "Miners, Endure," "Long Live Tito," "We Are Not Nationalists," "We Are Not Separatists," "Tito-Suvar," "Kosovo, Republic"....

Workers in the city Secretariat for Internal Affairs did not intervene. The demonstrators dispersed after an hour.

'Spontaneous' Ljubljana Gathering

LD2910232489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1914 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 29 Oct (TANJUG)—About 80 persons, mainly members of the Albanian nationality, gathered today in front of Presern Monument at Tromostovlje. They carried no placards, but just a Tito's picture, and shouted "Tito-Vlasi."

The demonstration lasted for only about 20 minutes. It was not announced and appears to be a spontaneous gathering of citizens. During the demonstration, public order and peace were respected, so, the police did not intervene.

In the same day that the citizens gathered, unexpectedly, they dispersed, said a person on duty at the headquarters of the Ljubljana internal affairs.

Split Demonstrations Held

AU3010151289 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] This morning between 0800 and 1000, a group of some 150-200 Albanians who live in Split held demonstrations in the streets of this town. TANJUG reports that they shouted slogans and sang songs supporting Tito, Vlasi, Yugoslavia, and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The people in the front of the column held only pictures of Tito. They shouted the slogans: Tito-Azem; Vlasi is not guilty; Freedom to Vlasi; We want freedom; Long live brotherhood and unity; We are Tito's, Tito is ours.

Some citizens of Split followed the column. Occasionally one could hear their applause supporting the demonstrators' demand that Vlasi be freed.

The Split Secretariat for Internal Affairs has not yet issued a public statement on this event.

Tear Gas Used in Pristina

AU3010160889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Kostandin Krajincanic report]

[Text] Today, at about 1500, trouble broke out in the center of Pristina. Between the City Assembly building and the Provincial Assembly building, a group of some 30 demonstrators appeared from nowhere, as if they came out of the ground. Some Pristina citizens say that they came out of a white bus which immediately left the place.

They shouted the slogans: Kosovo-Republic and Free Azem Vlasi. The militia intervened very swiftly. The demonstrators were pushed toward (?Lat) Mosque, toward a big junction where the clash took place. The demonstrators were throwing stones. The members of the security forces replied with tear gas. I saw this clash from nearby.

The demonstrators were exceptionally aggressive. Here near the Lat Mosque there were already about 100 them. The majority of them wore (white masks) over their heads. They did not withstand the militia intervention and retreated to Vranjevac, a district at the very entrance to Pristina from the direction of Belgrade. This is the same place where clashes took place at the end of March of this year. Vranjevac is a neglected, unhygienic place without running water and sewage. There are many narrow streets. The district is now blocked. One can still hear shouts: Kosovo-Republic, and release Vlasi.

What is characteristic is that Vlasi's name is linked to the well-known separatists anti-Yugoslav slogans.

I returned from Vranjevac some 15 minutes ago. The demonstrators are still there.

Slovene Writers Send Protest Letter on Vlasi

AU3010164589 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] The Slovene Writers' Association has sent a letter to Janez Stanovnik, president of the Slovene Presidency, asking him to brief Borisav Jovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, who is visiting Slovenia today, on, as

they say, their view on and opposition to one of the biggest political trials in the last few decades which is starting in Titova Mitrovica.

We are ashamed of a state which, at the threshold of the 21st century, reinforces neo-Stalinist strongholds, frightens its citizens with a network of monstrous trials, and supports and facilitates the hegemony of one nation over another, and we do not want to live in it. This was stated in the letter by the Slovene Writers' Association.

Kosovo Stari Trg Miners Strike Over Vlasi

AU2710195389 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Reporter Lefter Topa telephone dispatch from Titova Mitrovica on Albanian miners strike]

[Text] At the end of the first shift, 72 out of 195 miners of the Trepca mine at Stari Trg refused to leave the galleries. Their action appears to be in support of political demands, which thus presents a repetition of the February scenario, when the miners remained underground for 8 days.

Our reporter, Lefter Topa, reported a few minutes ago from Titovo Mitrovica:

The political and security situation in Titovo Mitrovica is serious and complicated, and is threatening to become more aggravated as a result of the refusal of [words indistinct] miners of the first shift to surface from gallery No. 8. [passage indistinct]

Mehmet Ajeti, president of the Presidium of the Titovo Mitrovica League of Communists [LC] Communal Committee, was able to persuade miners of the second shift to go back to their homes. Although the political and security situation in Titovo Mitrovica has been difficult and complicated in recent days, life is going on normally in the city's streets and no incidents have been reported. [passage indistinct]

A meeting of the Presidium of the Communal LC Committee is currently in session to examine the political situation following the refusal of 72 miners to surface. [passage indistinct] It is believed that the miners are refusing to come up from the gallery in a demonstration connected with the fact that the trial against Azem Vlasi and 14 other accused is to begin here on Monday.

All Mine Accesses 'Blocked'

AU2710213889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Today, the miners of the Stari Trg mine started a strike again. The 72 miners of the first shift refused to leave the pit. Here is a report by Milivoje Mihajlovic:

After the negotiations with the president of the management board of the Trepca combine, Cazim Salja, that lasted several hours, this evening 10 miners left the pit of the Stari Trg mine. The Trepca leadership has decided to temporarily stop production in the mine. Although the miners have not presented their demands, several miners said during the talk with Cazim Salja that their February demands have not been met. There is no doubt that this unpteenth strike by the Stari Trg miners is of an exclusively political nature and that it is connected with the forthcoming trial of Azem Vlasi and 14 other organizers of the November and February strikes and demonstrations in Titova Mitrovica.

That there are no social motives is also illustrated by the fact that the miners yesterday had their personal incomes increased by 40 percent although only 57 percent of the production plans have been realized. Today the miners also received financial aid for food for the winter period amounting to 4.5 million dinar.

According to Mehmet Ajeti, president of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Titova Mitrovica, everything is being done to persuade the remaining 62 miners at the 8th gallery in the Stari Trg mine to come out.

All accesses to the mine are blocked. Among the strikers there are people who do not work in the mine, like last February.

The Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Titova Mitrovica and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo are discussing the situation in Stari Trg.

Strike Continues

AU2810165789 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] The situation remains unchanged in the Trepca Stari Trg mine. Our correspondent Milivoje Mihajlovic has the details:

The strike by 62 miners has continued in the pit of the Stari Trg mine. A group of 10 engineers, workers, and activists from the mine again tried to speak to the strikers at noon today but there are still no details on whether the talks took place and what their outcome was.

Members of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Titova Mitrovica have expressed optimism and think that the miners will stop the strike at some time during the day and will come out of the shaft.

Otherwise, meetings were held this morning in organizations of the League of Communists, youth, trade union, and branches of the Socialist Alliance in Titova Mitrovica at which the actions of the miners were sharply condemned, along with their intention to achieve political goals through blackmail and to have an influence on judicial organs.

This morning we were informed by the communal committee that production is going on normally without stoppage in the other Trepca work organizations and collectives of this town.

The combine's leadership has taken the stand that legal measures must be taken against the violators of work discipline. At the session of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and the Action Conference of the Trepca League of Communists, it was assessed that this strike by the Stari Trg miners is economic counterrevolution which is being organized by a group of separatists and prevents the other workers from carrying out their duties.

Otherwise, it is quiet in Titova Mitrovica and Stari Trg at the moment.

Strikers Remain in Pit

AU2810214089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] About 60 workers of the Stari Trg mine who refused to leave the pit at the end of the first shift are still in the eighth gallery. Because of the latest situation, [word indistinct] an extraordinary meeting has been held between the leadership of the Trepca combine and the directors and presidents of the Committees for All-Peoples Defense and Social Self-Protection of Trepca work organizations in the area of the Titova Mitrovica Commune. It was assessed that the political security situation in Trepca is exceptionally serious and that it is made even more difficult by the latest act by a group of workers, particularly since they are repeating the unacceptable and hostile demands stressed in November of last year and February of this year.

Miners Called Counterrevolutionary

LD3010023789 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] For the 3d day, Trepca miners are in the pits. Sixty-two of them, from the well-known D-shift, have not had food nor water for more than 70 hours. Medical teams are ready to help. It is difficult to reach Stari Trg as a result of a strong security service presence.

As Mahmut Ajeti, president of the Titova Mitrovica League of Communist Municipal Committee, said, the miners presented 10 political demands, which can be, on the whole, reduced to setting free the arrested managers of the strike in Stari Trg and Azem Vlasi. The Titova Mitrovica League of Communists Municipal Committee assessed the miners' action as a counterrevolutionary act and a transgression of the SFRY Presidency's extraordinary measures regarding compulsory work orders. These assessments were confirmed by the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

We asked Mehmet Ajati how they intend to get the miners out of the mines and what will happen to them if they leave the eighth level voluntarily.

[Begin Ajati recording] I believe that they won't have jobs. I don't think we can compromise. But now, I think that we will get them out and carry on further talks and, certainly, in those talks each should get what he deserves for transgressing work obligations. [end recording]

The trial of Azam Vlasi and a group of miners' managers starts here tomorrow at 0900. No agreement has yet been reached with miners.

Strikers Leave Shafts

LD2910214289 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Our reporters from Kosovo just informed us that the Stari Trg miners, after the 3-day strike, left the shafts under pressure. Also we unofficially learnt that Goles miners support and make the same demands as the Stari Trg miners.

Strike Organizers To Be Dismissed

LD3010144189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 30 Oct (TANJUG)—At about 0900 today, as we have learned from the management board of the Trepca combine 52 miners left the pit following intervention by the competent organs.

All the miners are stationed in the canteen, where they will be identified. It was announced that all of them will receive their work documents, and those who participated in preparing and carrying out the underground strike which is assessed as a hostile act will also be dismissed.

Kosovo Bodies Comment on Stari Trg Strike

Communique Issued

LD2810100489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0033 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, October 27 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the League of Communists Municipal Committee and the Presidency of the Local Committee of All-People's Defence and Social Self-Protection of the town of Titova Mitrovica, Province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, today jointly called on the management board of the Trepca lead and zinc mine to apply in full special measures taken by the Presidency of Yugoslavia, these measures being still in force. They mean an obligation to fully carry out work [words indistinct].

The act done by Trepca's miners, who refuse to leave their pit, has a marked political and hostile background with the aim of bringing pressure to bear on the system's legitimate organs and make it impossible to have Azem Vlasi normally tried soon, the two presidencies evaluated in their joint communique.

Azem Vlasi (?is one) of the leaders of separatists and counter- revolutionaries in Kosovo, his indictment has it.

Taking into consideration the demand that released from prison be organisers and inspirers of hostile developments in November last year and February this year, the two presidencies evaluated that this sit-in of miners has a marked political and hostile background with the aim of bringing pressure to bear on the system's legitimate organs and make it impossible to have Azem Vlasi normally tried.

Executive Council Assessment

AU2810170189 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly has called on all citizens to be alert and to resolutely oppose all those who support the continuation of hostile action. The authorized organs and institutions should direct their actions toward preventing and eliminating such intentions and should take all measures to ensure that the Stari Trg miners come out of the pit. The Kosovo Executive Council reminds all inhabitants of this province that the decision on banning gatherings for the purpose of protesting and demonstrating is still in force.

At an extraordinary session held last night in Pristina, the Kosovo Executive Council assessed that what is now happening in Stari Trg is a part of continued hostile activity.

Party Presidium Condemnation

LD2810200389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Pristina, 28 Oct (TANJUG)—The Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium assessed at today's extended session that the refusal of about 60 miners in the first shift of the Trepca mine in Stari Trg to come out of the pit represents an organized, hostile, and political act of sabotage by Albanian nationalists and separatists, aimed against League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] policy.

This action is, in terms of its character and aims, the statement says, directly aimed at further deteriorating the situation in the province and at provoking disquiet and stimulating tension among working people and citizens in Kosovo and throughout the country. At the same time, it also represents the crudest form of political pressure on the work of the organs and institutions of the system prior to the forthcoming trial of the group of persons accused of threatening in a counterrevolutionary way the SFRY's social system. All this is a continuation of the previously well-organized and long-prepared hostile actions by Albanian nationalists and separatists. [passage omitted]

TU Council Appeal to Workers

LD2810210389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Pristina, Oct 28 (TANJUG)—At today's extraordinary session, the Kosovo Trade Union Council Presidium made the assessment that the action by a group of workers in Stari Trg, who have been down the mine since yesterday whence they do not wish to emerge, represent yet another attack on the constitutional framework of the country, on brotherhood and unity, and on the decisions and stances of the highest organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the SFRY, as well as an attempt to prevent the legal judicial organs from carrying out their functions as laid down in the Constitution. This, the statement says, is yet another attempt by the class enemy to prevent and frustrate the implementation of LCY policy and further destabilize the situation in the province from a position of Albanian nationalism and separatism.

The Kosovo Trade Union Council Presidium appeals to all working people in Kosovo not to fall under the influence of and be taken in by this group of Albanian nationalists and separatists, but to condemn in the sharpest and most energetic way their actions which are designed to cause division and disquiet among the working class of Kosovo.

The trade union leadership of this province requests the greater involvement and enhanced activity of all progressive forces in associated labor to express, together in a united front, high-level awareness and full responsibility in the struggle against all forms of hostile activity to unmask and hamper the counterrevolutionary forces and tendencies of Albanian separatists.

SAWP Presidium Issues Statement

LD2910220889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Pristina, 29 Oct (TANJUG)—The refusal of a group of about 60 miners to leave the pits of the Trepca mine in Stari Trg presents organized hostile activity, which is aimed against brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo, and against the consolidation of the political and security situation in the province, the presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] assessed when supporting the assessment of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists [LC] Provincial Conference. Here is the statement from the extraordinary session of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP:

"In its character and aims, this hostile activity is directly aimed at disturbing working people and citizens in Kosovo and wider in the country. It is a form of political pressure on the work of bodies and institutions of the system prior to the upcoming trial of the accussed for counterrevolutionary endangerment of the SFRY social system.

The Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP assesses that the great majority of the working people and citizens, members of all nations and nationalities, understand that these are unacceptable political aims of counterrevolutionary forces from the position of albanian nationalism and separatism, and they condemn them because they are against the achievements of the socialist revolution and evertthing which we have in common, as well because their exponents try to achieve them by any means and methods, wishing that this province become a hotbed of intranational conflicts, with unforeseen consequences." [end quote marks as received]

The Presidim of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP reiterated its resolute stance that they will persist to the end in implementing the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] policy on Kosovo, and condenmed all forms of pressures made by hostile forces on legal bodies and institutions of the system.

Proceeding from the political and security situation in Kosovo, the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP calls on all working people and citizens, members of all nations and nationalities in the province to oppose any form of hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, and to contribution to this personally by carrying out, in an extremely responsible manner, their personal and social obligations in all working and living enviroments," the statement of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP notes. [end quote marks as received]

Secretariat Statement on Miners

LD3010120589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Pristina, 30 Oct (TANJUG)—The Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs stated that the members of an internal affairs unit, together with the Stari Trg mine's emergency team and management, forcibly led the miners out of the pit.

In today's statement it is noted that a group of about 50 or so miners of "D shift," led by hostile motives, barricaded themselves in on 27 October this year in order to prevent other persons from entering the pit. On that occasion they also blocked the elevator, the main means of entering and exiting the pit.

This hostile act has embittered the citizens and working people of Titova Mitrovica, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and other areas, who raised specific demands addressed to the competent organs, that the miners be taken out of the pit as safely as possible so that these and similar actions and blackmailing of the enemy are thwarted.

The difficult conditions of taking the miners out of the pit without consequences and using force were behind the fact that these measures were comprehensively prepared and well-executed. Legal measures will be taken against the organisers and some of the participants in this hostile act, the statement of the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs states.